NWDA Convention Starts on Page 61

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Volume 156 No. 16 October 17, 1949

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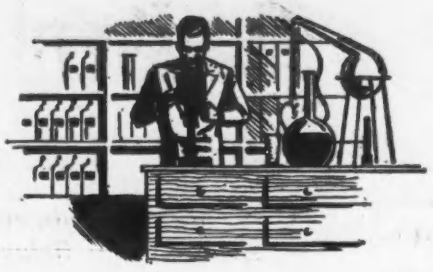

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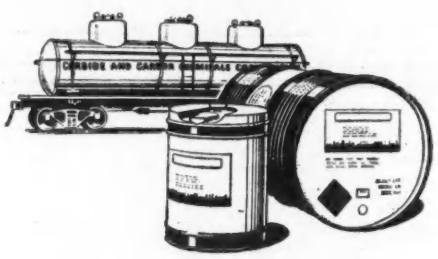

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

AUG 15 '49

Volume 156 No. 16 | New York 7, N. Y. | October 17, 1949

Gregg Doubts Trade Pacts Affect Exports

Speaking last Thursday before the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturers Association in New York, John P. Gregg, member of the United States Tariff Commission, declared that "no reliable statistical evidence is available which can identify the substantial increases in United States export trade with concessions made by foreign countries in trade agreements."

Emphasizing that he was airing his personal views, and not those of the commission, Mr. Gregg said that "excessive claims have been made with respect to benefits obtained in our export markets and equally violent complaints made as to the damaging effect of imports upon domestic production," and added that "from time to time over the last fifteen years improvement in markets abroad for a particular product or even a group of products, can be properly attributed to concessions made, especially when those concessions took the form, for example, of enlargement or elimination of import quotas, the complete elimination of a preference, or a marked cut in a foreign duty or excise tax.

"On the other hand," he continued, "certain segments of industry and agriculture in the United States, to quote a recent expression of a leader in your industry, may have 'felt the hot breath of competition' from imports as a result of tariff reduction made by the United States in trade agreements.

"Evidence is nevertheless lacking that the greatly increased imports in recent years—the highest in value, both dutiable and free, which the country has ever ex-

—Continued on page 46

Chemicals, Medicinals Export Rules Relaxed

The Office of International Trade has announced a change in the special provisions governing the licensing of certain chemicals and medicinals for export. The change was made effective as of October 7.

The agency said that it will no longer be necessary for export license applicants to show (1) method of packing a shipment, (2) net quantity of insulin and quinine in any compound, and (3) trade name and color index number of coaltar dyes.

Soybean Oil Output In Germany Expected

A soybean processing mill in Bremen, Germany, owned by the Soya-Gesellschaft M.B.H. is expected to begin operations sometime this month, according to a report from the American Consulate there to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Soybeans and corn will be processed into food products for general consumption, primarily albumen and edible oil. The present capacity of the plant permits the monthly processing of 300 tons of soybeans and 120 tons of corn, but it is expected that the capacity will be increased later.

Chemicals Duties Cut 50 Percent Under Annecy Trade Agreements

The United States agreed to reduce its duties upwards of 50 percent on a selected list of chemicals and allied products imported from abroad in the Annecy trade agreements announced by the State Department, in return for concessions that would eliminate some of the barriers to American exports.

The duty reductions were contained in agreements negotiated with ten new countries which have announced their intentions to accede to the general agreement on tariffs and trade, negotiated at Geneva in 1947. The ten additional countries are Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Liberia, Nicaragua, Sweden, and Uruguay. (*Details of the concessions granted and received by the United States appear on page 5 of this issue*)

The new agreements and duty reductions and concessions are to become provisionally effective January 1, 1950. The documents are now open for signature by each of the thirty-three countries participating in the Geneva and Annecy agreements. The latest date on which an acceding country may sign is May 30, 1950.

The twenty-three original contracting parties to the general agreement, together with the ten countries applying for accession, carry on among them some four-fifths of total world trade. The tariff concessions which have been negotiated at Geneva and at Annecy apply to products which account for more than two-thirds of the import trade of the thirty-three countries and more than one-half of the import trade of the world.

In the Annecy negotiations the United States obtained concessions from the acceding countries on products which they imported from the United States in 1947 to a value of $536,997,000 or nearly 39 percent of their total imports of all products from this country in that year. In addition to the ten agreements directly negotiated by the United States, there were over 100 other negotiations between representatives of pairs of countries. The United States, as do all the other signers of the Geneva and Annecy agreements, will share in whatever concessions were agreed upon in these negotiations.

The State Department said that these benefits could not be accurately estimated at this time but they were "very substantial." It should be noted, however, that the concessions which have been obtained by the United States are limited by the fact that so many of the countries have been forced since the war to establish import quotas in order to conserve dollar exchange and many of the benefits involved in the duty reductions on American exports will not be fully effective until import quotas are lifted or modified.

Freight Absorption Measure Conferees Reach Agreement

A compromise agreement on the O'Mahoney freight absorption bill (S. 1008) which makes more precise the language employed in the legislation prohibiting industry practices that might be considered violative of the anti-price discrimination provisions of the Clayton act was reached last week by the senate and house conferees.

Two members of the house committee, however, refused to sign the conference report, which gave rise to the belief that a vigorous fight can be expected against its adoption before the bill goes to the White House for the President's signature.

Differences between the senate and house centered largely around the so-called Carroll and Kefauver amendments, which sought to validate the ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in the Standard Oil case, that good faith competition is not a defense where the effect would be to lessen competition.

The conference committee eliminated these amendments to make it possible to enter a plea of good faith. It also approved language which permits the making of a good faith defense in the maintenance of a price differential above or below the price of a competitor which the seller customarily maintains. But no such good faith defense could be relied upon if the practices amounted to a combination, conspiracy or conclusive agreement; or a monopolistic, oppressive, deceptive or fraudulent practice.

Copra and Rosin Sought by Japanese

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry of the Japanese government will purchase 5,000 tons of copra and a quantity of gum or wood rosin, according to the Office of International Trade. Quantities of rosin sought, in metric tons, are as follows: FF 500; H, 200; I, 200; K, 800, and M, 800.

Offers for any quantity of each grade of the rosin, c.i.f. Japan, will be accepted until 2 p.m., Tokyo time, October 21. They must be accompanied by samples of the material offered, and must include statement as to country of origin, point of shipment, delivery schedule, period during which offer will remain firm, and type and description of packaging.

Specifications of the copra to be purchased require that there be a minimum oil content of 64 percent and maximum moisture of 6 percent. Prices must be submitted on an f.o.b. and c.i.f. basis, with point of shipment indicated. Delivery of the copra is to be completed before December 31, 1949.

Payment will be made in accordance with existing financial arrangements with the country from which the copra is bought, or on a back to back letter credit basis. Offers should be submitted to Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japanese Government (MITI Building, 2d floor), Tokyo, Japan. The Ministry reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

Antibiotics Rules Amended

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration covering the certification of antibiotics were amended last week in the following particulars:—

To provide tests and methods of assay and for certification of penicillin-streptomycin bougies and penicillin-dihydrostreptomycin bougies; for deleting the moisture requirements for chloramphenicol and chloramphenicol capsules; and for decreasing the fees for certification of penicillin-sulphonamide powder and penicillin bougies.

Mines Subsidy Program Passes House Committee

The house committee on public lands voted a favorable report October 11 on the senate-approved O'Mahoney bill (S. 2105) to have the Federal government subsidize the exploration and conservation of strategic minerals and metals. An effort will be made, it was announced, to seek passage of the bill before adjournment.

Several amendments were made to the measure by the committee before it was reported. One amendment would eliminate a provision that would have required miners benefiting from the program to repay the government the amount that had been contributed for exploration. Also the small mines section which, in the senate bill, was limited to copper, lead and zinc, was broadened to include manganese, mercury, tungsten, chrome and mica. Under this section small miners of these products would be entitled to exploratory contracts with a showing of "reasonable promise of developing unknown or undeveloped sources of metals or minerals."

USP Revision Hearing Set for November 7-8

An open hearing on the standards proposed for the fourteenth revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, on November 7 and 8. All interested persons have been invited to attend, and members of the revision committee will be present to receive recommendations and to make any necessary explanations.

Price Trend Continues Down

Price conditions were further weakened under several influences in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Reductions predominated in all divisions but one, where there were any changes, the exception being botanicals. The aggregate net effect was a further cut of 0.7 point in the overall index number, which put it 17.3 points below the figure in the corresponding week a year ago, when the change was 0.4 point down.

The nonferrous metals continued to contribute to the price decline. The weakness of lead was reflected in its sulphate and silicate, and the cut in antimony got also to its oxide. Other inorganics on the downside were arsenic, Chilean sodium nitrate, sodium stannate, and thallium sulphate; none was advanced.

Fats and oils were again mixed in their price movements. Although coconut oil was this time along with copra on the upside, its fatty acid was reduced along with oleic, stearic, and those from cottonseed, linseed, and soybean oils and tallow. Peanut oil was advanced; soybean was reduced. The movement in drying oils, linseed and tung, was downward. So was that in fishliver oils; but cocoa butter was advanced.

Animal products also were mixed. There were advances in dried blood and imported casein, reductions in crude milk sugar, egg albumen, and shellac. Vegetable products were stronger in the drug group, although no important items were affected. They were balanced in the spice group, with peppers upped and cloves, cinnamon, and cassia downed, and gingers on both sides. Peppermint led the predominant downward trend in aromatic oils. Menthol also was further reduced.

Business showed a bit more liveliness during the week, but the manifestations were spotty. Labor-disrupted operations put some new aspects on alkalies and some other heavies. Big-volume stuff, however, is not yet getting scarce; although the supply of chlorine is thin in places. Fertilizer materials are going into expanding stockpiles. There is much talk toward an easing of exportation; the government is making some goodly shipments, the aggregate exceeding so-called "army" production.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Oct. 14, 1949	Oct. 7, 1949	Oct. 15, 1948
126.7	127.4	144.0

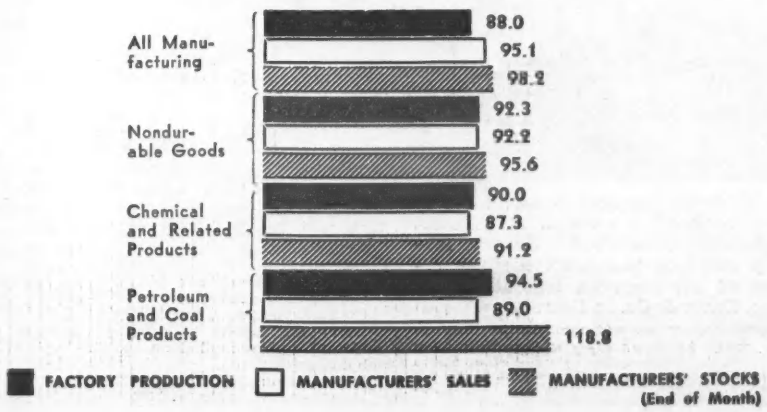
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	131.2	146.7	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	129.7	147.3	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	128.1	145.9	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	128.9	144.4	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	129.1	144.3	141.9	137.0	130.4

Business in July, 1949

100=Same Month in 1948



Contact Committee Wants USP Data More Promptly

Setting forth that its members find it easier to keep abreast of proposals to make changes in the National Formulary than to be informed with reference to changes in the United States Pharmacopoeia, the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee in its fifty-fifth meeting, October 6 and 7 in Washington, adopted the following recommendations addressed to the USP revision committee:—

"In U.S.P. under 'General Principles to Be Followed in Revising the Pharmacopoeia' page lxxvi, it is suggested that there be added a new section to read approximately as follows:—'It is recommended that the Committee of Revision be authorized to publish tentative methods of assay or test for purposes of study or comparison with official methods of assay or test, which tentative methods shall not be official requirements until duly authorized by suitable interim revision announcement or supplement.'"

"In view of the desirability for earlier and wider publicity of contemplated changes and additions in monographs and tests for the U.S.P., it is the recommendation of the Combined Contact Committee that the U.S.P. revision committee unite with the committee on N.F. in a joint publication similar to the N.F. Bulletin to publicize contemplated actions for both compendia and unite constructive criticism."

The contact committee represents the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in the practical analysis of tests, descriptions, and other phases of monographs proposed for admission to the United States Pharmacopoeia or the Na-

—*Continued on page 86*

Halogen Offers Ten New Organic Fluorides

Halogen Chemicals, Inc., Columbia, S.C., has announced the availability in research quantities of various unsaturated organic fluorides as possible fluoroplastic intermediates. The newly available compounds are:—

1-chloro-2-fluoro-1-propene; 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,3-dichloropropene; 1,2-dichlorohexafluoro-1-cyclopentene; 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoro-3,3-dichloropropene; 1,1-dichloro-2-fluoro-1-propene; 1,1,1,3-tetrafluoro-2,3-dichloropropene; 1-fluoro-1,2-dichloroethylene; 1-fluoro-1,2,2-trichloroethylene; 1,1-difluoro-2,3,3-trichloro-2-propene; and 1,1-difluoro-2,3-dichloro-2-propene.

The company has also issued a catalog listing over 200 organic chemicals. Included are alkyl halides, alkylene dibromides, polychlorides, and a special section on fluoride organics. Copies may be had by writing the company at 616 King street, Columbia 5, S. C.

Procaine Hydrochloride Prices Set by Purocaine

Purocaine, Inc., manufacturing chemist, Philadelphia, has published a new price list for its procaine hydrochloride USP XIII, procaine base, epinephrine USP XIII, d-desoxyephedrine and p-aminobenzoic acid CP. The prices, all f.o.b. the company's plant in West Chester, Pa., are as follows:—

Procaine hydrochloride: twenty-five pounds, $4.35 per pound; fifty pounds, $4.30; 100 pounds, $4.25; 500 pounds, $4.10, and 1,000 pounds and over, $4 per pound. Procaine base, $8.50 per pound; epinephrine, 45 cents per gram; d-desoxyephedrine, one to five pounds, $45 per pound, and p-aminobenzoic acid, $4 per pound. Quantity prices for procaine base and kilogram prices for epinephrine will be furnished on request.

Arnold, Hoffman Has New Distilled Red Oil

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., is currently marketing a new premium grade distilled red oil, designated at "Ahcolein 810". The product is said to be a high quality distilled oil, very light in color and possessing an extremely mild fatty odor. Samples and technical data may be obtained from the company.

Heptafluorobutyric Acid Offered by Minn. Mining

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., is currently offering research samples of heptafluorobutyric acid, a new fluorinated acid developed in its laboratories. The company has published a technical bulletin describing the product, and copies may be obtained on request.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Senator James E. Murray, of Montana, one of the most vigorous proponents of the President's compulsory health insurance program, introduced a resolution the other day, and had it reported the same day by the senate labor and public welfare committee, which authorized the subcommittee on health to continue its studies of the nation's health.

The resolution was written in the broadest terms. It authorizes the committee to study the health problems of the nation and legislative proposals which concern it so as to ascertain the full extent and nature of existing national health problems and the action, if any, which the Federal government should take. The committee also was directed to consult with government agencies and other congressional committees, and report back the results of its studies, together with proposed legislation deemed desirable, by March 15, 1950.

The purpose of Mr. Murray's resolution is to keep alive the question of legislation for compulsory health insurance during the period when Congress is in adjournment. At the same time the resolution enables him to keep the large number of committee employees specially engaged in this work on the payroll during the adjournment. Opponents of compulsory health insurance, however, might find some cause for concern over the deadline contained in the resolution for the report of the committee.

It would appear that to require the subcommittee to report the results of its studies, together with proposed legislation, by March 15 might defeat efforts of opponents to delay action on compulsory health insurance legislation until the Brookings Institution completes its overall study of the nation's health facilities two years hence.

Gold at Fort Knox

On the basis of its latest count, the Treasury reports that it has $24,604,999,518.36 in gold, presumably all of it buried at Fort Knox. That's a lot of gold—702,999,989.1 ounces—and placed end to end it would reach from somewhere to some other place.

Representative Carrol D. Kearns, a Pennsylvania Republican, apparently hasn't been able to sleep at night worrying about all that gold. He doesn't say that he doesn't believe the Treasury's claims, but just to satisfy his own mind he would like to see that gold and make sure that it is all there. He is sponsoring a resolution to have a select committee of the house go down to Fort Knox and look at the gold and see that everything is as the Treasury says it is.

If the committee is ever appointed, Representative Clare Hoffman of Michigan is going to see to it that the committee makes a thorough investigation. He says he won't be satisfied to have the committee just look at the gold and feel it. He wants the committee to take each bar and cut it in half to make certain that it is not a goldplated lead pig.

Monopoly Probe Resuming

The house judiciary subcommittee which is making a broad investigation of monopolies plans to resume its studies in a couple of weeks and is inviting a number of prominent businessmen to appear as witnesses. The hearings are tentatively set to resume October 25.

During the period of recess in the hearings, the subcommittee has compiled a list of weighty subjects which it would like industry representatives to discuss. In the meantime, various task forces of the subcommittee have been at work on the same subjects uncovering facts expected to help shed new light on the situation.

Topics to be considered at the forthcoming hearings include ways in which the patent laws are inconsistent with the antitrust laws; whether tax laws can act as inducement to limit or reduce concentra-

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Gets Research Post

C. K. Banks has been named director of research of the Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York. He was formerly head of the chemotherapy division of the research laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co. in Detroit.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 156, No. 16, October 17, 1949. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1949, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries during the period October 10 through October 13 by the Economic Cooperation Administration were the following:—

To Austria—A decrease of $85,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To Denmark—$25,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers, synthetic rubber and toilet preparations, and $28,000 for pancreas glands from the United States; a decrease of $5,000 for lead from Latin America.

To France—A decrease of $324,000 for zinc from the United States; a decrease of $324,000 for zinc from Latin America; and a decrease of $405,000 for zinc from Canada.

To French North Africa—a decrease of $160,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States.

To French Zone Germany—$18,000 for hides and skins from Latin America.

To Greece—$733,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Ireland—$781,000 for petroleum from the United States; $1,986,000 for the same from Latin America; $333,000 for the same from the Middle East.

To Italy—$200,000 for chemicals, excluding fertilizers, synthetic rubber and toilet preparations from the United States.

To Trieste—A decrease of $22,000 for vegetable oils and fats from the United States.

Fanning Appoints Buck Heavy Chemicals Manager

Ralph D. Buck, associated with the Grasselli Chemical Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for thirty-six years, until he retired last June, has been appointed manager of the industrial chemical sales department of Frank G. Fanning Company, New York. Since his retirement from du Pont, he has been with the Empire Chemical Corporation, New York.

Mr. Buck started his career in 1904 in the Philadelphia office of the General Chemical Company. In 1913, he joined Grasselli Chemical Company, which was merged with du Pont in 1928. After the merger, he remained with the company and eventually became assistant to the district sales manager, with headquarters in New York.

Mathieson Appoints Knight Ark. Fertilizer Sales Head

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed W. W. Knight sales manager of its Arkansas Fertilizer Company division, and has named P. F. Schowengerdt manager of agricultural chemical sales of its north central division.

Mr. Knight, who will make his headquarters in North Little Rock, Ark., was formerly sales manager and general manager of the Temple Cotton Oil Company, with which he was associated for sixteen years. Mr. Schowengerdt, who will make his headquarters in St. Louis, was formerly sales manager of a wholesale seed business, and had previously been assistant to the general agent of the Farm Credit Administration in St. Louis.

John Clarke & Co. Elects Rena Magee Vice-President

John Clarke & Co., dealer in spices and herbs, New York, has elected Miss Rena Magee vice-president and treasurer. Miss Magee has been associated with the company for eighteen years. The Clarke organization has also announced that John Diedolf and Miss F. Rochford are no longer associated with it.

Tucker Gets G.E. Post

The chemical department of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed F. C. Tucker purchasing manager. Mr. Tucker was formerly assistant purchasing agent of the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Acyldiazine.
Benzalin.
Butadiene monochlorhydrin.
Copper amino sulphate.
Cyclohexylhexanol.
Isobutyl hexanol.
Methyl cyclopropylketone.
Nitrogen mustard.
Parachloro-ortho-amino phenol.
Potassium glycerate.

Concessions Granted by U. S.

Concessions granted by the United States on imports of chemicals, medicinals, oils and related products, reported by the State Department as agreed upon in the Annecy negotiations, were as follows:—

Paragraph of 1930 Tariff Act	1948 statistical number		Old rate	New rate
		Schedule 1—Chemicals, Oils and Paints		
1	8207.000	Tartaric acid	8c lb.	6c lb.
	8220.100	Boric acid	1c lb.	½c lb.
5	8380.950 (part)	Cassium chloride, zinc arsenate, and wood impregnating materials containing salts of arsenic or salts of chromium, or both[1]	25%	12½%
	8243.200 (part)	Ammonium chrome alum[1]	25%	12½%
	8330.900 part)	Potassium-chrome alum[1]	12½%	12½%
9	8323.000	Cream of tartar	5c lb.	3¾c lb.
10		Balsams, crude, not containing alcohol—		
	2141.300	Peru	5%	2½%
	2141.500	Styrax	10%	5%
	2141.900	Crude balsams, n.s.p.f	5%	2½%
17		Mercury compounds—		
	8380.830	Chloride, mercuric (corrosive sublimate)	22c lb. + 25%	22c lb. + 15%
	8380.840	Chloride, mercurous (sublimate)	22c lb. + 25%	22c lb. + 15%
	8380.850	Oxide (red precipitate)	22c lb. + 25%	22c lb. + 15%
	8380.860	Mercury preparations, n.s.p.f	22c lb. + 25%	22c lb. + 15%
19	0943.000	Casein or lactarene, and mixtures in chief value thereof, n.s.p.f	2¾c lb. 2½c lb. Cuba	2¾c lb. 2½c lb. Cuba
26	8130.300	Glycerophosphoric acid, salts, and compounds	35%	17½%
28(a)	8070.900 (part)	Diethylaminoacetoxylidide, including xylocaine[1]	7c lb. +45%[2] 5.6c lb. + 36% Cuba	3½c lb. + 22½%[2][3]
31(b) (2)		Finished or partly finished articles in chief value of cellulose (except cellulose acetate, but including proxylin and other cellulose esters and ethers), n.s.p.f. (except articles made in chief value from transparent sheets, bands, or strips not more than three one-thousandths of one inch in thickness, and except smokeless powder)—		
	9753.900	Sponges[1]	60%	45%
		Other articles, n.e.s	60%	30%
32	4799.400	Compounds of cellulose, known as vulcanized or hard fiber	20%	10%
33	2220.110	Aconite, advanced in value or condition, not containing alcohol	10%	5%
	2220.130	Aloes, asafetida, cocculus indicus, jalap, manna; althea or marshmallow root, leaves and flowers, advanced in value or condition not containing alcohol	10%	5%
38		Extracts, tanning, not containing alcohol—		
	2345.100	Valonia	7½%	3¾%
53		Olive oil, edible—		
	1424.000	In packages weighing less than 40 pounds	8c lb.[3]	4¾c lb.[4]
	1425.000	In packages of 40 pounds or over	6½c lb.	3¼c. lb.
58		Essential or distilled oils, not containing alcohol—		
	2276.000	Lemon (except terpeneless)	25%	17½%
	2276.100	Terpeneless lemon	25%	17½%
	2290.410	Vetivert	7½%	6¼%
73	8401.100	Siennas, crude not ground	¼c lb.	1/16c lb.
	8401.300	Siennas, washed or ground	⅜c lb.	¼ c lb.
76	8420.280	Vermilion reds containing quicksilver	35c lb.	30c lb.
78	8325.000	Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash)	1c lb.	½c lb.
80	8711.000	Castile soap	15%	10%
81	8350.330	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	½c lb.	¼c lb.
		Schedule 2—Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware		
206		Pumice stone and manufactures—		
		Crude or unmanufactured—		
	5463.000	Valued at $15 or less per ton	1/10c lb.	1/20c lb.
	5463.100	Valued at more than $15 per ton	¼c lb.	⅛c lb.
	5464.200	Wholly or partly manufactured pumice	⅜c lb.	½c lb.
	5464.500	Manufacture of pumice stone, n.s.p.f	35%	17½%
209		Talc, steatite or soapstone, and French chalk—		
	5712.200	Ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized (except talc, steatite or soapstone valued not over $14 per ton and except toilet preparations)	35%	17½%
	5712.300	Cut or sawed, or in blanks, crayons, cubes, discs, or other forms	1c lb.	½c lb.
		Schedule 5—Sugar, Molasses, and Manufactures		
501	1580.750-1580.000 1610.750 1610.000	Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 sugar degrees, and all mixtures containing sugar and water, testing by the polariscope above 50 sugar degrees and not above 75 sugar degrees—	0.4709375c per lb.	0.4709375c per lb.[6]
		and for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test	0.0103125c per lb. additional and fractions of a degree in proportion	0.0103125c per lb. additional and fractions of a degree in proportion[5]
		If products of Cuba	0.3425c per lb. and 0.0075c per lb. additional for each sugar degree over 75, and fractions of a degree in proportion	0.3425c per lb. and 0.0075c per lb. additional for each sugar degree over 75, and fractions of a degree in proportion
502	1630.480-1630.990 (part)	Molasses and sugar sirups, n.s.p.f., not containing soluble non-sugar solids equil to more than 6% of the total soluble solids—		
		Testing not above 48% total sugars	0.25c per gallon	0.155c per gallon[5]
		Testing above 48% total sugars	0.275c additional for each 1% of total sugars and fractions of 1% in proportion	0.1705c additional for each 1% of total sugars and fractions of 1% in proportion[5]
		If products of Cuba—		
		Testing not above 48% total sugars	0.1c. per gallon	0.1c. per gallon
		Testing above 48% total sugars	0.11c additional for each 1% of total sugars and fractions of 1% in proportion	0.11c additional for each 1% of total sugars and fractions of 1% in proportion
	1640.000	Molasses not used for the extraction of sugar, or for human consumption	0.03c lb. of total sugars 0.012c per lb. of total sugars Cuba	0.015c lb. of total sugars 0.012c per lb. of total sugars Cuba
505	8380.910	Saccharides: Adonite, arabinose, dulcite, galactose, inosite, inulin, mannite, d-talose, d-tagatose, ribose, melibiose, dextrose testing above 99.7%, mannose, melezitose, raffinose, rhamnose, sorbite, xylose, and saccharides, n.s.p.f. (not including levulose, salicin, or lactose)	50%	25%
		Schedule 7—Agricultural Products		
738	1250.330	Vinegar, other than malt vinegar	8c pf. gal.	4c pf. gal.
781	1549.100	Bay (laurel) leaves	25%	12½%
	1550.590 (part)			
		Schedule 15—Sundries		
1516		Matches—		
	9765.000	Matches having a stained, dyed, or colored stem. Friction or lucifer, n.e.s.—	40%	25%
	9770.000	in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each	17½c gr. boxes	13c gr. boxes
	9771.000	In boxes containg more than 100 matches each.	2¾c M matches	2c M matches
	9771.150	Wind matches, and matches in books and folders	40%	25%
1530(a)		Cattle hides—		
	0201.000	Dry or salted (over 12 pounds)	5%	4%
	0202.000	Wet salted (over 25 pounds)	5% 4% Cuba	4%[3]
		Buffalo hides, n.s.p.f.—		
	0203.000	Dry or salted	5%	4%
	0203.100	Wet salted	5%	4%
	0205.000	Kip, dried or dry-salted (over 6, not more than 12 pounds)	5%	4%
	0206.000	Kip, wet salted (over 12, not more than 25 pounds)	5%	4%
	0207.000	Calf, dried or dry salted (not more than 6 pounds)	5%	4%
			4% Cuba	4% Cuba
	0208.000	Calf, wet salted (less than 12 pounds)	5%	4%

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Concessions Obtained by U. S.

A limited number of concessions were obtained from several of the countries party to the negotiations at Annecy. Those that apply to the tariff treatment of American chemical and related products are as follows:—

Denmark

Tariff item number		Old rate[1]	New rate[1]
Ex94	Synthetic rubber, unworked	free	free
Ex94	Gum and wood rosin	free	free
Ex139g	Soybeans	free	free
Ex139g	Cornstarch[2]	free	free
Ex261	Paraffin	free	free
Ex262	Lubricating oils, light, certain	.05	.05
Ex262	Lubricating oils, dark, certain	.05	.05
Ex262	Petrolatum	.05	.05
Ex262	Turpentine, gum and wood	.05	free

[1] Crowns per kilo unless otherwise indicated ($1=4.31 crowns).
[2] Includes refined corn groats for brewing and other non-food use.

Dominican Republic

Tariff item number		Dutiable unit[1]	Old rate[2]	New rate[2]
15(a)	White Portland cement	G.K.	.002	.002
363	Varnishes, driers, lacquers, stains	G.K.	.10; 25% min.	.10; 25% min.
368(a)	Natural colors in powder or lumps, etc., including kalsomine and cold water paints	100 G.K.	1.50	1.50
368(f)	Prepared paints, etc	100 G.K.	5.00; 20% min.	5.00; 20% min.
391	Pharmaceutical products, medicinal preparations, etc.	...	25%	25%
832	Phosphated mineral or chemical fertilizer	...	free	free

[1] G. K. gross kilo.
[2] Specific duties expressed in terms of Dominican Republic pesos ($1=1. peso); advalorem duties are expressed as percentages.

Finland

			[1]	[1]
11-021	Cornstarch	L.K.	1.00	20%
12-003	Soybeans		free	free
13-006	Gum resins, certain		free	free
15-001	Hog lard[2]		4.00	25%
27-021	Paraffin		free	free
28-007	Industrial chemicals, certain		free	free
28-032	Synthetic resins, unworked		free	free
28-086	Disinfectants, certain		free	free
28-089	Colophony (rosin)		free	free
28-099	Chemical, medicinal, preparations, certain	L.K.	18.00	18.00

[1] Specific duties are expressed as Finnish marks per net kilo ($1=100 Finnish marks, August, 1949); L.K. equal kilo.
[2] Old and new rates apply on tariff quota of 1,000 metric tons net.

Greece

		Duty to U.S. (excluding 75% surtax)[1] Old duty	Old co-efficient	New duty	New co-efficient
60d	Lubricating mineral oils and greases, even containing vegetable or animal oils	15	30	11	30
159	19. Various other chemical products not specified	10	20	8%	
	20. Chemico-technical preparations consisting of two or more materials, for industrial purposes	10%		8%	
161	d.13 Insecticide preparations, liquid or solid	40	15	9[2]	15[3]
	d.14 Phytopathological preparations, germicides, insecticides or fungicides, n.e.s	20	15	4[2]	15[3]
161	e.1 Pharmaceutical specialties, liquid in bottles	180	15	6%	
	e.2 Pharmaceutical specialties, solid, in boxes, or bottles	220	15	6%	
161gl	Sulpha drugs, antibiotics, and vitamins	40	15	6%	
164d	Tooth powders, pastes, and elixirs	250	40	20%[3]	
169	Aniline dyes derived from coaltar	300	30	140[4]	30[4]
Ex190 a 2	Plastic and resin materials in all unfinished forms (powdered, granules, pellets, sheets, rods and tubes)	10	20	9%	

[1] Specific duties are expressed in metallic drachmas per 100 kilos, and advalorem rates as percentages.
[2] Greece reserves the right to convert the specific rate to an advalorem rate not to exceed 5 percent.
[3] The luxury tax of 87 percent is abolished.
[4] Greece reserves the right to convert the specific rate to an advalorem rate not to exceed 35 percent, including the 75 percent surtax.

Haiti

		Duty unit[1]	Old rate[2] [3]	New rate[2] [4]
2128	Pharmaceutical products and proprietary medicines[5]	N.K.	.66⅔ or 13%	.58 or 11.5%
3645	Surgical bandages, gauze, etc	N.K.	.75	.25
12011	Lard, animal	N.K.	.375	.33

[1] N.K. net kilo.
[2] Specific duties are expressed in Haitian Gourdes ($1=5 gourdes); advalorem duties are expressed in percentages. In the case of duties with optional specific and advalorem rates, the rate yielding the greater revenue is applied.
[3] The duty rates in this column were subject to a surtax of 5 percent of the duty in the case of former trade agreement items, and 20 percent of the duty in the case of other items.
[4] The duty rates in this column will be subject to a surtax of 20 percent of the duty; minor adjustments have been made in rounding some rates in the process of substituting a 20 percent surtax for a 5 percent surtax without increasing the total burden of duty and surtax.
[5] Proprietary medicines were formerly dutiable under item 2126 at a rate of 1.33⅓ gourdes per net kilo or 33⅓ percent advalorem.

Italy

		Duties[1] Old rate[2]	New rate
130	Lard	35%	25%
139c	Soybean oil	35%	25%
270b 5a	Lubricating oils, white	18%	16%
270b 5b	Lubricating oils, other	18%	18%
273a	Natural petrolatum	15%	15%
274	Solid paraffin	20%	15%
390b	Organo-therapeutic products	25%	18%
394	Prepared medicines—		
a	Medicinal specialties—		
3	Containing injectable streptomycin	10%	10%
ex 6	With a base of sulfa drugs	25%	20%
b	Other—		
ex 9	With a base of sulfa drugs	25%	20%
412a 1	Carbon black	15%	15%

—Continued on page 49

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Animal glands, particularly pancreas, Hamburg, Germany (EO-12).

Botanicals, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (EO-2).

Chemicals, Paris, France (EO-8, manufacturers only).

Distillation equipment, Barranquilla, Colombia, bids, by air mail, to November 5 (EO-6).

Dyes, Recife, Brazil (EO-5).

Fats and oils, mineral, animal and vegetable, Coudekerque-Branche, France (EO-11).

Greases, Recife, Brazil (EO-3).

Kieselguhr, Colombo, Ceylon (EO-9).

Lacquers, silicone base, Siegen, Germany (EO-14).

Linseed oil, Hamburg, Germany (EO-13).

Lubricants and white oil, Tokyo, Japan (EO-16, agency).

Minerals, Sao Paulo, Brazil (EO-1).

Oils, edible, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (EO-2); fish, Coudekerque-Branche, France (EO-11).

Paint and varnish, Mexico, D. F. (EO-18, agency).

Pepper, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (EO-2).

Pharmaceutical products, Cairo, Egypt (EO-10).

Plant for production of oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene, Managua, Nicaragua (EO-17).

Plaster of Paris, Sao Paulo, Brazil (EO-4).

Plastic raw materials, Tralee, Ireland (EO-15).

Rosin, wood or gum, metric tons, 500, FF; 200, H; 200, I; 800, K; 800, M; c.i.f. Japan, bids with samples to October 21, 2 p.m., Tokyo time (EO-7).

Titanium dioxide, Sao Paulo, Brazil (EO-1); Colombo, Ceylon (EO-9).

Turpentine, Hamburg, Germany (EO-13).

Zinc chromate and zinc dust, Colombo, Ceylon (EO-9).

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Boat and ship builders, repairers, chandlers—Argentina, Chile, Peru.

Ink manufacturers—Chile.

Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—Brazil, Jamaica.

Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, etc.—Guatemala.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Algeria, Bermuda, Honduras, Netherlands.

Paint and varnish manufacturers—Algeria, Lebanon.

Textile industry—Israel.

MERCK

FIRST *to isolate*
FIRST *to produce*
FIRST *to supply*

PURE CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12}

Now Available for Use in Your Own Product

Note these important advantages of Pure Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Merck:

- optimum anti-anemia response
- freedom from toxicity
- pure vitamin—maximally potent, effective in microgram dosage
- greater ease in manufacturing, since quantities may be measured by precise weight of the substance
- effective and well tolerated in patients sensitive to liver preparations

Description—

Form: red crystals
Melting point: darkens at about 210°C., does not melt below 300°C.
Solubility in water: 1.2% at 25°C.
*p*H of solution: about 6

Ask us for additional data on chemical and physical properties, stability, and assay methods. We shall be happy to consult with you on manufacturing procedures.

THE LEADING producer of pure vitamins takes great pleasure in making available to pharmaceutical manufacturers

PURE CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} MERCK

currently supplied in bottles of 25 mg., 100 mg., and 500 mg. From now on, you can utilize in your own products a *pure crystalline* anti-anemia factor. Our production standards have been set for the following limits: moisture content 11% ± 1%; minimum purity 95% of Vitamin B_{12} on an anhydrous basis.

New Reduced Price

In line with our established policy of passing on production savings to Merck customers, manufacturing economies and increased demand have enabled us to substantially reduce the price of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}.

U.S.P. Anti-Anemia Preparations Advisory Board has recommended that *only preparations of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}* be permitted to carry claims of known, controlled Vitamin B_{12} content.

CALL MERCK FOR VITAMINS

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
Thiamine Hydrochloride
Riboflavin
Niacin
Niacinamide
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Ascorbic Acid
Menadione (Vitamin K Active)
Vitamin K_1
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Choline

MERCK VITAMINS

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Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Eudesmol

(Principal Sesquiterpene Alcohol of Eucalyptus Oils.)

Perfume—Fixative for perfumes used for industrial purposes, such as masking agents and the like.

Dicyclohexyl

Electrical—Suggested for use as dielectric.

Triethylbenzene

Chemical—Suggested for use as intermediate and solvent.

Toluene Sulphonamides, Mixed

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Glossing agent for polished articles—also promotes smooth working. Plasticizer in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and as protective and decorative coatings for articles made of paper and pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials.

Rubber—Plasticizer in compositions used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Resins—Accelerator for urea-formaldehyde and phenol-formaldehyde type molding compounds.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork or for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

FDA Works on Spray Tolerances Described

The work of the Food and Drug Administration in the field of spray residues and tolerances under Federal law was described by Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner of food and drugs, at the recent third annual meeting of the Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials at the Shoreham hotel, Washington.

Explaining that the agency has the authority for establishing tolerances for limiting the quantity of added poisonous or deleterious substances in or on foods, Dr. Dunbar said that it plans to make use of this authority and has scheduled hearings for January 17 on proposed tolerances for fruits and vegetables. The hearings, he added, are expected to lead to the issuance of regulations broader than those now in effect and covering a wider number of poisonous substances.

In another address, Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, offered the facilities and cooperation of the association to the Food and Drug Administration in order to deal with the problem of establishing tolerances for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Hitchner emphasized that the establishment of proper tolerances is primarily a matter between the grower and FDA, and called upon all interested agricultural groups to study the problem and to formulate their policies and plans for an orderly presentation of data in the public interest.

Unification of state and Federal laws dealing with economic poisons was called for in a talk by H. W. Hamilton, secretary of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers. He said that these laws are absolute necessities, but emphasized that they should be fundamentally uniform in substance in order to protect all the people in all sections of the country. To accomplish this, he said that suppliers of the materials would like to see the day when all state and territorial laws would be on the same basic principle as the Federal law, except for registration.

J. F. Fudge, of Texas, was elected president of the association, with A. B. Lemmon, of California, named vice-president, and A. B. Heagy, of Maryland, seated as secretary-treasurer.

Fertilizer Control Officials Elect Smith New President

The Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials held its third annual convention October 7 in the Shoreham hotel, Washington, and elected J. B. Smith, of Kingston, R. I., as president for the new year. R. C. Berry of Richmond, Va., was elected vice- president and B. D. Cloaninger of Clemson, S. C., who served as president last year, was named secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive committee for the new year are J. S. St. John, of Washington, chairman; J. W. Kuzmeski, of Massachusetts; Bruce Poundstone, of Kentucky; H. A. Halvorson, of Minnesota;

—*Continued on page 43*

In U.S.I. Lab Post

Howard A. Jones has been appointed assistant director of laboratories of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York. He will make his headquarters at the company's research and development laboratories in Baltimore, where he has been serving as assistant director of entomological research.

Paint Federation Sets Annual Meeting Program

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs has completed the program for its twenty-seventh annual meeting and fourteenth Paint Industries Show, to be held at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on November 2 to 5. The show will open on November 2, and there will also be a council meeting and dinner. The program for the following three days is as follows:—

November 3

The morning session will be opened by Robert W. Matlack, president of the federation, and there will be reports by the paint industries show committee and the materials committee. Dr. D. Pagani, of the Italian Association, will speak on "The Development of Insulating Varnishes Used in the Construction of Electrical Equipment," and there will be an address by Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

In the afternoon there will be papers on "The Modified Feel-Sandford Penetrometer and Its Applications," by the Toronto club; "Dielectric Strength of Pigmented Lacquer Films," by the New York club; "Quartermaster Research as It Relates to the Public Interest," by Maj. Gen. William H. Middleswart, United States Army; "Testing of Some Mechanical Properties of Varnish Coatings," by Dr. H. W. Talen and Dr. N. A. Brunt, the Netherlands Association; "Preliminary Investigation of Pigment Dispersion by Means of the Ultrasonorator," by the Pittsburgh club.

"A Study of Primers for Ferrous Metals

—*Continued on page 80*

AATCC Exhibition Draws 2,000 Visitors

An outstanding technical program, coupled with the largest exhibit in the organization's history, featured the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, held at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 13 to 15.

By Friday afternoon, more than 2,000 members of the association and visitors had viewed the exhibit and about 1,500 persons had registered for the meeting itself.

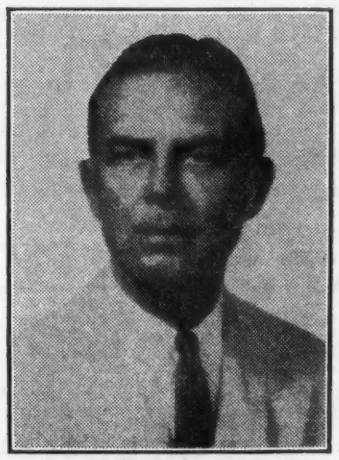
Another highlight of the proceedings was the presentation of the association's Louis A. Olney award for outstanding achievement in textile chemistry to Charles A. Seibert of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The award was made at a dinner on Thursday night. Tribute was paid to Mr. Seibert both as "a man and a scientist" by George H. Schuler, director of du Pont's technical laboratory, and Dr. Pauline B. Mack, director of the Ellen H. Richards Institute, Pennsylvania State College.

The technical papers reported investigations in all aspects of textile chemistry including textile detergency, initial exhaust rate in vat dyeing, application of the automatic tristimulus integrator to textile mill practice, anti-crease treatments for cotton, wet processing of hosiery, static in textile processing, bleaching of cotton, use of wrinkleproofing and stabilizing agents and dyeing of "Orlon" fiber and its use in colored textiles.

Wax Importers Elect Bohart New President

The American Wax Importers and Refiners Association elected Andrew J. Bohart, Stein, Hall & Co., president at its recent annual meeting. Other officers chosen were:—

Vice-president, J. L. de Lyra, Wessel, Duval & Co.; secretary, J. J. Garvey, Mamaroneck Chemical Corporation; treasurer, W. Gantenbein, Distributing & Trading Company, and directors, L. M. Argueso, M. Argueso & Co.; C. S. Bullock, Strahl & Pitsch, Inc., F. B. Ross, Frank B. Ross Company, Mr. Bohart, and Mr. de Lyra.



Andrew J. Bohart

Mr. Ross, the retiring president of the association, reported that its research program on vegetable waxes has made satisfactory progress during 1949 and that it is hoped that resulting data can be compiled and correlated during the first half of 1950.

SOCMA Names Members Of Nominating Group

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association appointed the following to its nominating committee at its meeting last Thursday:—W. Ward Jackson, Celanese Corporation of America; B. R. Neice, American Dyewood Company; S. J. Spitz, Newport Industries, Inc.; J. H. R. Stephenson, Givaudan Corporation; F. W. Wolff, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and H. L. Young, Interchemical Corporation.

ACCCE Meets October 25

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers will hold its annual meeting at the Shelburne hotel, New York, on October 25. A feature of the meeting will be a symposium on "Better Selling—The Catalyst of Our Economy," with a paper by Robert A. Whitney, president of the National Federation of Sales Executives.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York, December 26-31.
American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, November 16-17.
American Gas Association, Palmer House, Morrison and Sherman hotels, Chicago, October 17-20.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.
American Oil Chemists Society, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.
American Petroleum Institute, Chicago, November 7-10.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 28-30.
American Society of Agronomy, Milwaukee, Wis., October 25-28.
American Welding Society, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 17-21.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 25.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, industrial relations conference, Chicago, November 16.
Commercial Chemical Development Association-Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Philadelphia, October 19.
Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 28-December 3.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.
Independent Natural Gas Association of New York, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., October 31.
International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Barcelona, Spain, October 23-30.
International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, Mexico, October 23-29.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Mayflower hotel, Washington, December 5-6.
National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 14-16.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 2.
National Paint Salesmen's Association, Palmer House, Chicago, November 6-8.
National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.
National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.
National Safety Council, Chicago, October 24-28.
Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.
New York Board of Trade, dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, October 18.
Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 27.
Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.
Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore Hotel, New York, October 24-26.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.
Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 4.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, December 8.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, December 7.

King Named Recipient Of John Scott Award

Dr. Charles G. King, scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation, New York, and professor of chemistry at Columbia University, has been chosen to receive the John Scott Award of the City of Philadelphia for his "outstanding work on the chemistry of vitamin C," it is announced.

The award, consisting of $1,000 and a copper medal, will be presented to Dr. King at a meeting of the Pittsburgh section of the American Chemical Society in the Mellon Institute Auditorium on October 20. Dr. King, for many years a professor at the University of Pittsburgh and a former chairman of the Pittsburgh Section, will discuss "Developments in Nutrition" in his award address.

Proprietary Ass'n Foreign Trade Section Meets Oct. 31

The foreign trade section of the Proprietary Association of America will meet at the Astor hotel, New York, on October 31 at 6 p.m. No formal program has been arranged for the meeting, but there will be a general round table discussion.

SCI Plans Dinner Oct. 21

The American section of the Society of Chemical Industry will hold a dinner at the Chemists Club, New York, on October 21, to honor Stanley Robson, British metallurgist, who is president of the society.

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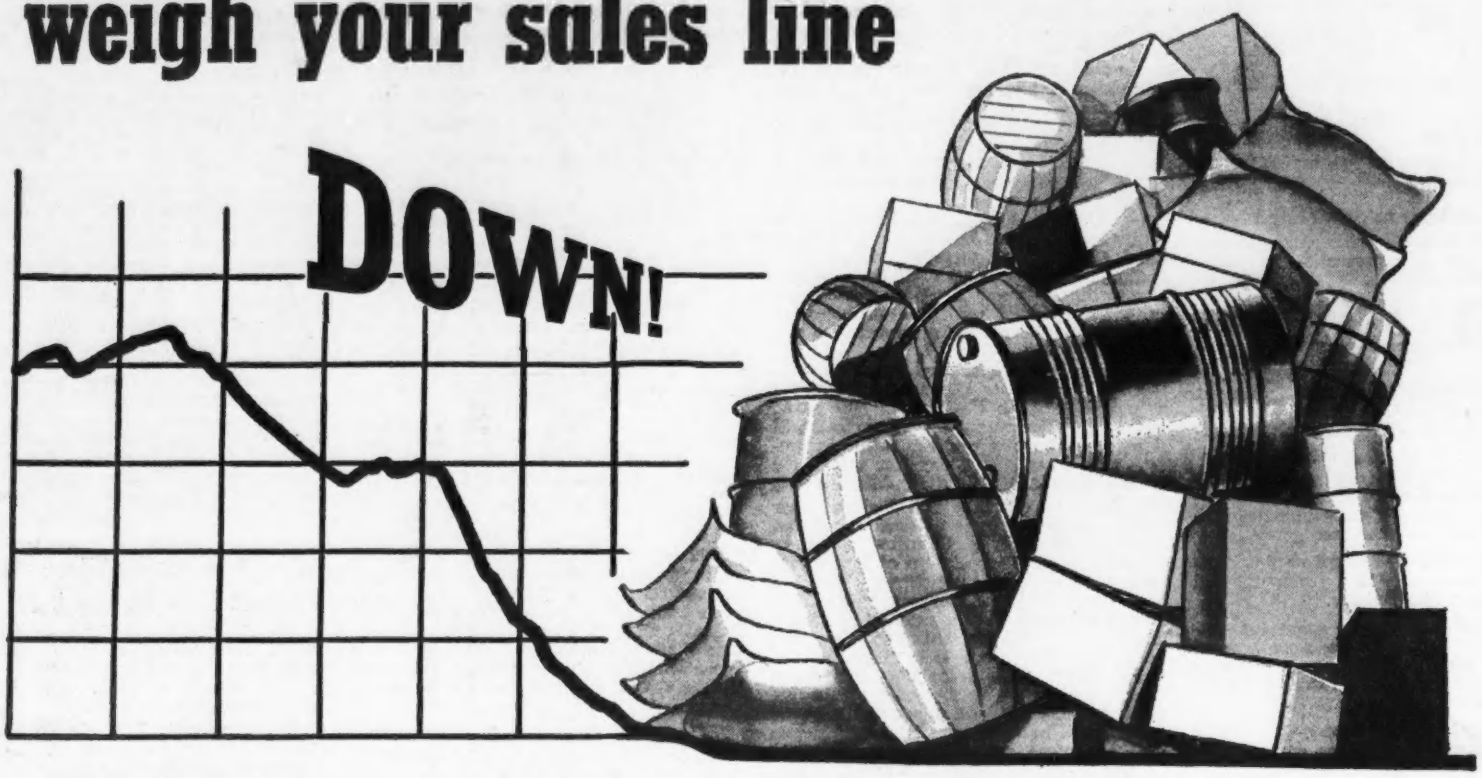

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

October 14, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½- .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - .78
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.15.50 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis. lb. .42 - —

Freight equald, ship't ident.cal quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis. ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50¼
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 - .22
Chlorosuiphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP, 5 lb. bots lb. .82 - —
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24¼
double dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .94 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% at 204° to 207° C, c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .96 - —
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% at 204°-207° C, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Petroleum, 179° C to 198° C, San Francisco and Los Angeles, tanks gal. 1.00 - —
195° to 213° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .95½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .97½- .99¼
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .665 - —
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .76¼
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic lb.17.00 -22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.60 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .35 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19¼
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .065 —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - —
L, bbls., works lb. .95 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more. lb. .325 - .333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., f.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28¼
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2210- .2260
water-white, dms lb. .2510- .2610
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 .95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbr. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 6.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs., works lb. 3.45 - 3.75
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.60 - 3.85
technical, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb.10.00 - —
smaller lots lb.10.05 -11.00
Paramethyiphenyicinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¼
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

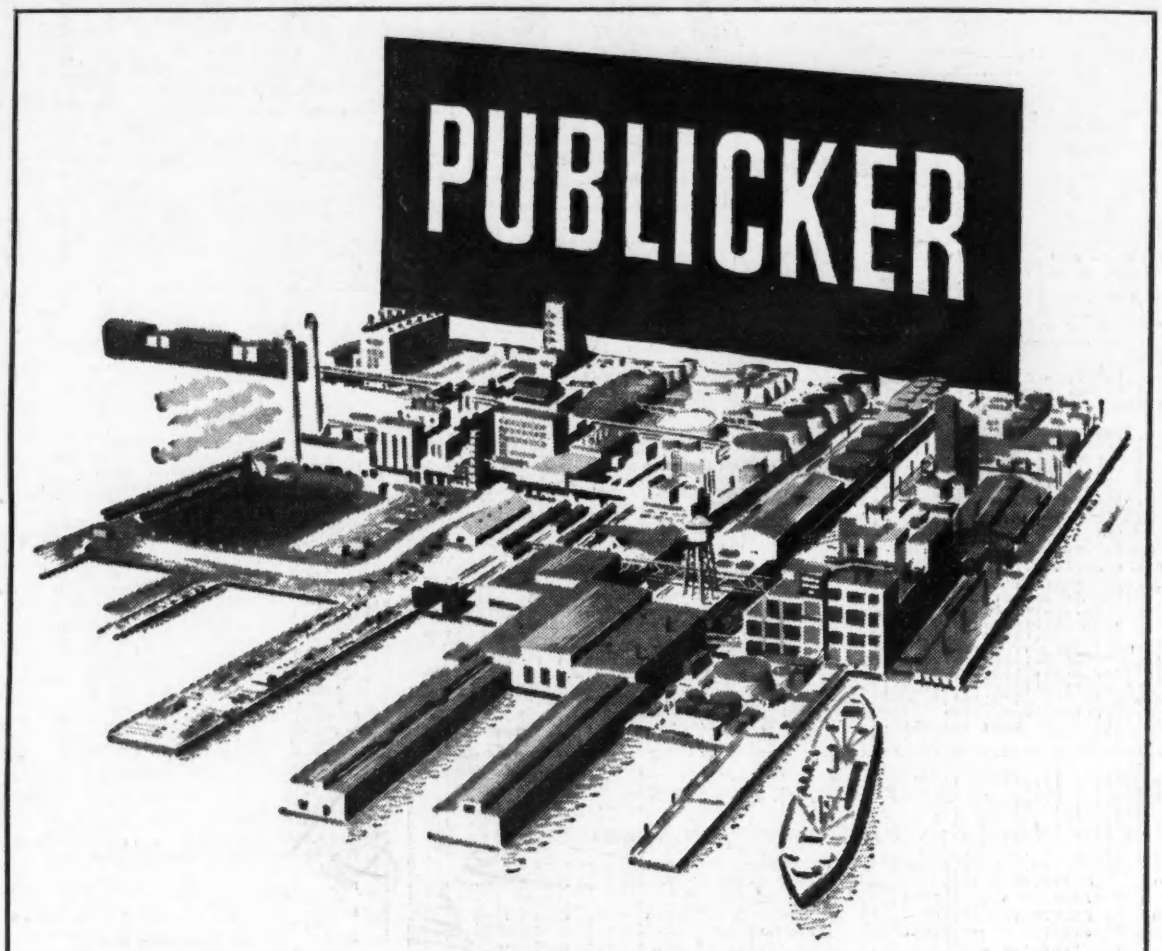
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			ret.	returnable
		i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks			s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
col.	color	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons			vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point		
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	W	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory			whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanitronaphthalene

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.15
resub., dms lb 3.45 - 3.60
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .41 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .11¾- .12¾
double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .14¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¼- .14¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton 13.75 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10½
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 220, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .34½- —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .36 - —
small, dms lb. .38 - .40
imported, kgs lb. .33 - .35
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works, l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
c.l., tanks lb. .18½- —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots. oz. 85.00 - —
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip lb. 2.35 - 2.60
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.12
powd., bbls lb. 2.13 - 2.17
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.05
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
works lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
works lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50½
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49½
tanks, same basis fal. .30½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51½
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.53 - 17.58
tanks, same basis gal. 17.39 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.48 - 18.53
tanks, same basis gal. 18.34 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19¼
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .21 - .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —



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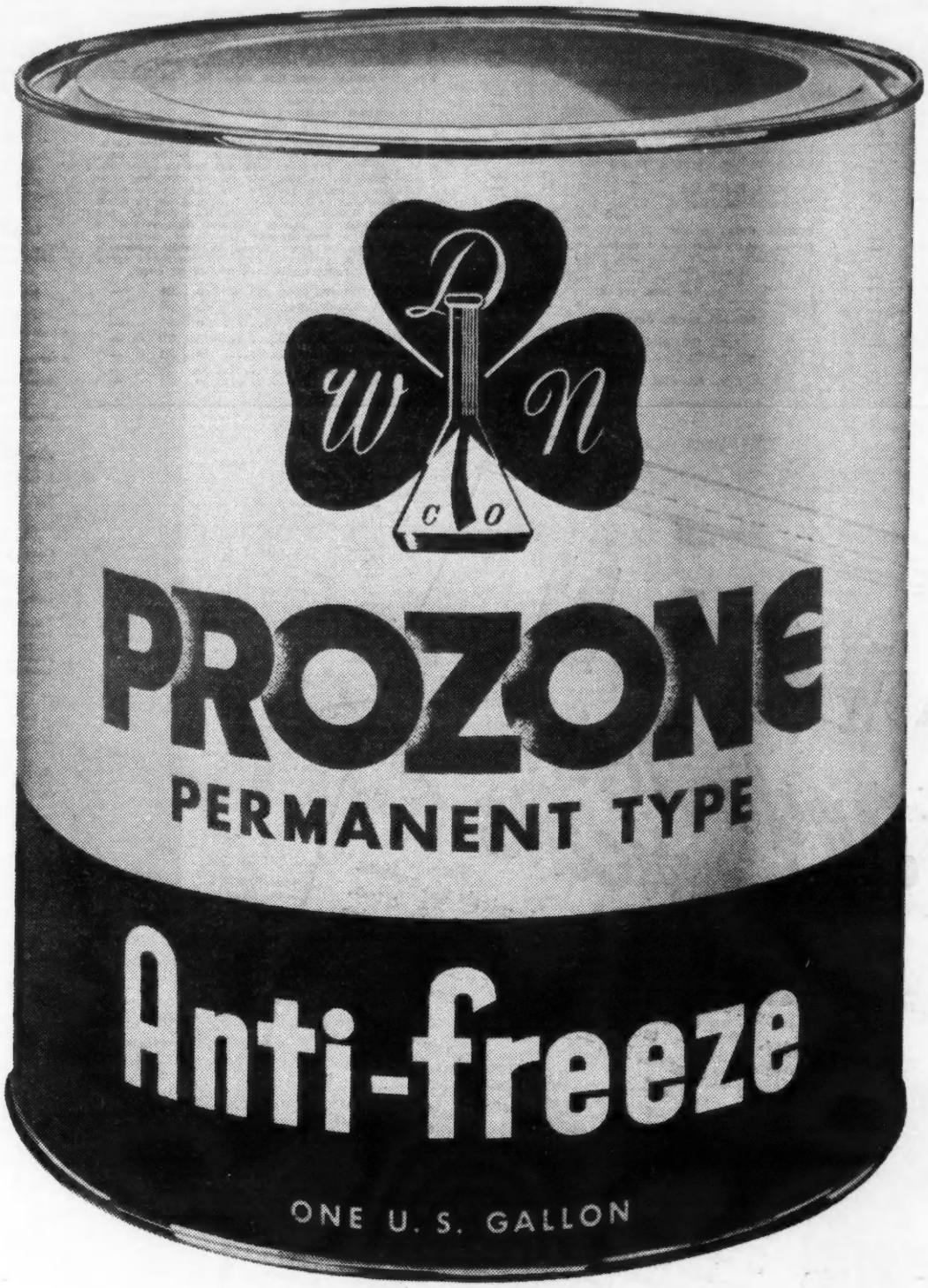

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Alphapicoline—Antimony Oxide

Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .29½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works.....gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. .....kilo.450.00 - —
Acetate, bots. .....kilo.450.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. .....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .03½- .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .10½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works.lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .13
Aluminum formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works.....lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works.....lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .27 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld..lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., precip.....lb. .35¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld.. lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
200-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld..... lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 600 mesh, dms., frt alld..lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd....lb. .36 - .66
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works..lb.13.50 - —
jars, works.....lb.15.00 -17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .58 - —
standard, dms.....lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .96 - —
standard, dms.....lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms....lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .49 - —

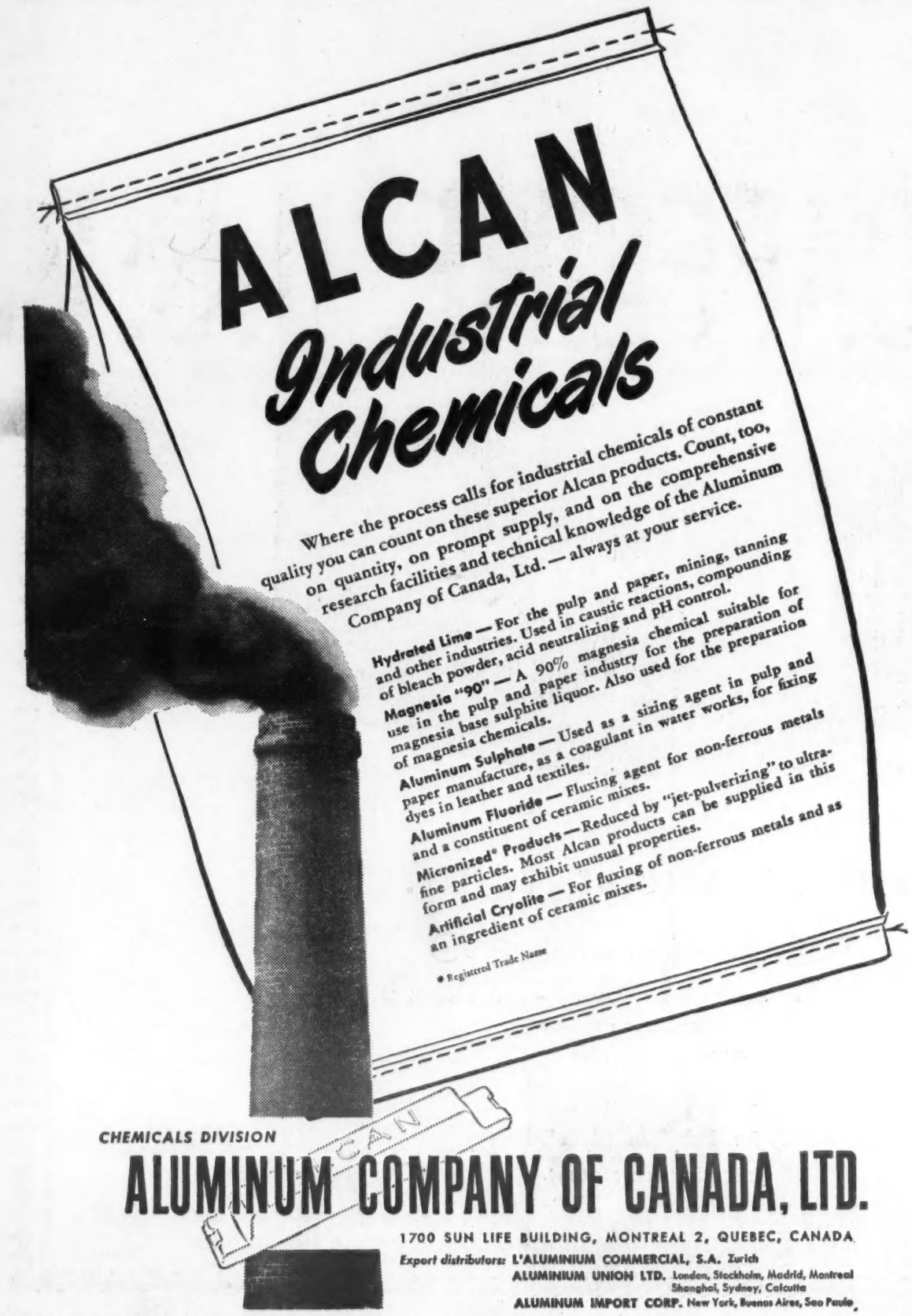
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, cns., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —
monobasic, cns., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —
tribasic, cns., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 1.99 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs..lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms...lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2 .....lb. .19 - .19½
3 .....lb. .21 - .21½
4 .....lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.76.50 -77.50
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars.....lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works..ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .31 - .32
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½- .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.79 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
kgs., works .....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —
tech., obls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works .....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs..lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs..lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms.....lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.63.00 - —
dom., bgs., western works. ton.58.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip.....lb. .23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25 - .29
dms., 100 lbs., lots.....lb. .27 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works....ton.270.50 - —

Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms.....lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works....lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms.....lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.45.00 -50.00
converters', bulk, works..ton.45.00 -50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld.lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys..lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Thiosulphate, jars .....lb .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots..lb.40.00 - —
monobasic, bots.....lb.38.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.40.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
monobasic, dms.....lb. 7.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, com l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms .....lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls .....lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works .....lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star.....lb. .12½- .13
Cyprus, ogs .....lb. .20 - .20¼
Mexican, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Syrian, bgs .....lb. .15 - .15½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs .....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs .....lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works .....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines .....lb. .32 - —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28 - —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Aluminum Sulphate — Used as a sizing agent in pulp and paper manufacture, as a coagulant in water works, for fixing dyes in leather and textiles.
Aluminum Fluoride — Fluxing agent for non-ferrous metals and a constituent of ceramic mixes.
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Artificial Cryolite — For fluxing of non-ferrous metals and as an ingredient of ceramic mixes.
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ALUMINUM IMPORT CORP. New York, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo

Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene, USP, dms.	lb.	2.35	- 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots.	oz.	23.20	-23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots.	oz.	5.00	- 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo	kilo.	140.00	-150.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity)		18.00	-18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls.	lb.	.45	- .75
root, bls.	lb.	1.45	- —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.	lb.	.13	- .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt.	lb.	.80	- .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.32	- .35
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.50	- .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	940.00	-960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	485.00	-492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	400.00	- —
Fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines,	ton.	313.00	- —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	267.00	- —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	249.50	- —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	231.00	- —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.50	- —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.00	- —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	-141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	- —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	88.00	- —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	88.00	- —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	84.00	- —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	78.50	-79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	58.00	-59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines	ton.	52.00	-52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	49.00	-49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	41.50	-42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	35.00	-35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	29.50	-30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	28.00	-28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	-31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	19.00	-27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	- —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	31.00	- —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	36.50	- —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼	.15
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	- —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	- —
Atropine, USP, bots.	oz.	13.50	-14.00
Sulphate, USP, bots.	oz.	9.00	- 9.35

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial.	.40	- —
10,000 units	vial.	.78	- —
50,000 units	vial.	2.86	- —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs.	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).			
Barberry, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .63
tree bark, bgs.	lb.	.53	- .55
Barbital, USP, dms.	lb.	4.50	- —
Sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	4.75	- —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	72.50	-80.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.50	-90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.25½	- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	- .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	- —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.31½	- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	- —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.12	- —
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.35	- .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00	- —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	-12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis	ton.	35.65	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36.85	- —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	49.65	- —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	- —
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	- —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.75	- 1.10
Root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	-10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	11.00	- —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.68	- —
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45	- —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.19	- .25
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
11% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
Benzidine base, bbls.	lb.	1.02	- —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward Ala., Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.21	—
	gal.	.20	- —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15	- 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb.	.35	- —
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq.	lb.	.20½	- .21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	- .22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works.	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms.	lb.	.80	- 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.88	- 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	- .19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.34	- 2.30
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.55	- 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	1.85	- 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.	lb.	8.90	- 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21	.23½
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	- 24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works.	lb.	.75	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00	- —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.80	- —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	- —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35	- —
98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.85	- —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Biotin, cryst.	gram.	12.50	- —
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.95	- —
Bismuth citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.27	- —
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.18	- —
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.00	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.85	- —
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	- —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.60	- —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms.	lb.	4.70	- —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	2.80	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.75	- —
Subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	4.90	- —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.30	- —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.20	- —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	3.80	- —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point	lb.	.17	- .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- .22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0650	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0690	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.117	- .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0832	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.13¾	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09½	—
Black, carbon, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05	- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.09	- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.07½	—
very fine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.1123	- .1170
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .30
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry root, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
bark of root, bls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.70	- .80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	85.00	- —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	85.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	90.00	- —
N. Y. whse.	ton.	108.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	95.00	- —
N. Y. whse.	ton.	115.00	- —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	67.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	73.00	- —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —

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Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 10.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton 10.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .17½
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .22
Bloodroot, bls lb. .43 - .45
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, obis., ultra flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.60 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. 45. .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50 00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.70.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.70.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.70.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

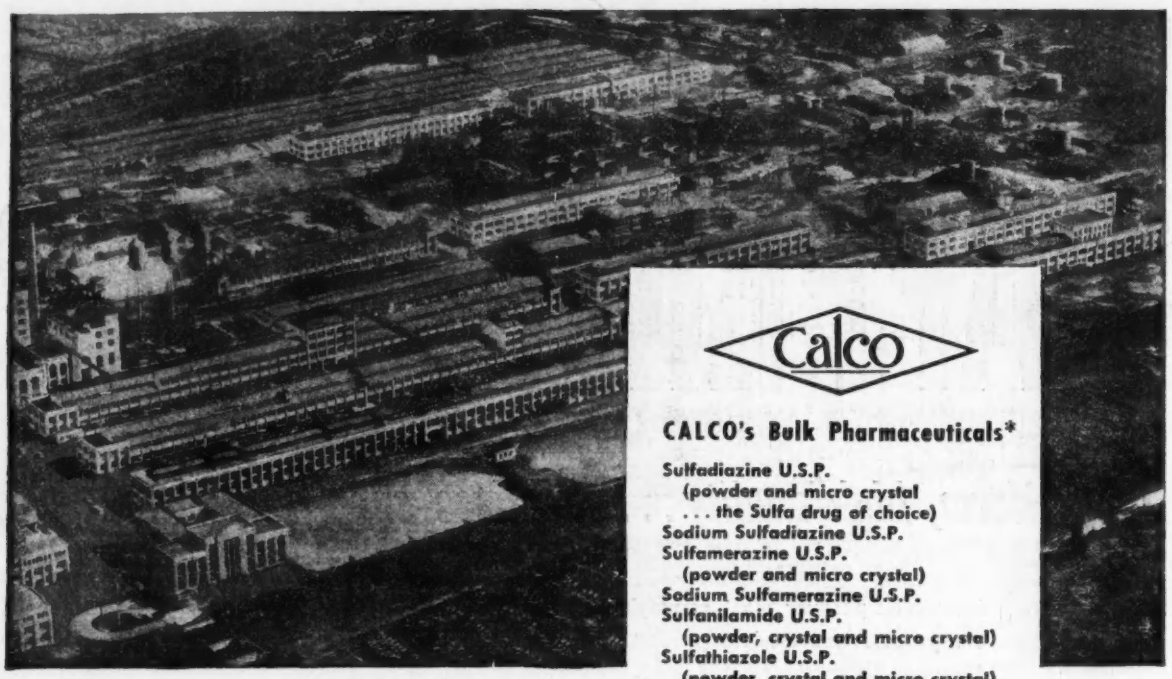
Boneset leaves, bls lb. .14 - .16
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —

Borax, technical, powdered, bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works. lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans. dms., works. lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works. lb. .60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 .28
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 —
powdered lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. 05¾- .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. 06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .45 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 - .18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20 - .26
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .19 - .25
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., lii., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
tankwagons, same basis. lb. .13 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.49 - 2.80
Iodide, jars lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 .66
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .27 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 9.00 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
USP, gran., bbls. lb. .30 - —

NICOTINIC ACID • NICOTINAMIDE



NICOTINIC ACID AND NICOTINAMIDE

are members of the Vitamin B Complex sometimes described as Vitamin PP, and are recognized as specific in the prevention and treatment of pellagra. Appropriate doses cause a rapid disappearance in alimentary, dermal, mental and other manifestations characteristic of the disease. Both play an intermediate roll in carbohydrate metabolism. It is believed they are closely associated with other deficiency states of the Vitamin B Complex. Almost a universal practice is to include Nicotinic Acid or Nicotinamide in Vitamin B Complex products and multi-vitamin preparations.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division, North American Cyanamid, Limited, P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario.

Pacific Coast Stock, Sales and Service Departments maintained at Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, 2472 East Eighth Street, Los Angeles 21, Calif.

Calco

CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal
. . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
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Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
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*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	.30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.58	.60
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	.63	.72
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.58	.65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	1.65	1.80
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	24.00	25.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis	cs.	19.75	21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.80	.83
Iodide, jars	lb	4.12	—
Lactate, USP, dms	lb	.37	44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
Nitrate, tech., works	lb.	.07	.09
Pantothenate dextro- jars	gram	.07½	—
Phenolsulphonate, dms.	lb.	59	60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., e.l., 100 lbs.		6.75	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		7.10	7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works.	ton.	105.00	—
one ton or over, works	ton.	115.00	—
less than one ton, works	ton.	125.00	—
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¾	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.06¼	—
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.95	7.30
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works	lb.	.24	—
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00	—
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	—
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.25	—
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06	1.50
fine particle size, dms., works	lb.	1.50	1.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	1.82	1.83
fine powd., dms	lb.	1.97	1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.10	3.20
natural	lbs.	No prices.	
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.42	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45	.55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.53	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.54	—
smaller lots	lb.	.55	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.73	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.74	—
smaller lots	lb.	.75	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canella alba bark, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.00	1.30
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.15	1.50
Russian, bgs	lb.	4.50	5.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75	6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls	gal.	1.02	1.20
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.15½	.16
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	—
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0445	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.09	.11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
NF, cbys	lb.	.17	.19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	3.40	3.45
medium, cs	lb.	3.25	3.30
Coorges, cs., futures	lb.	2.25	2.30
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures	lb.	2.82	—
Indian, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.65	2.70
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg.		5.00	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½	—
tins, works	gm.	.62	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn.	cn.	.85	—
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.50	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.37	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units.		.32	—
dms., works milli. units.		.30	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units.		.50	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	10.00	16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.23	.30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.22	.22½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.22½	.23
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.28	Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock	lb.	.17¾	.18
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.22¼	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls.	lb.	.27	.28
broken, bls	lb.	.25	.25½
short stick, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Cassia, China, Canton, rolls, select, cs	lb.	.11	.11½
broken, bls.	lb.	.10	.10½
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.13½	.14
broken, bls	lb.	.13	.13½
unscraped, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
broken, bls.	lb.	.12½	.13
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.13½	.14½
broken, bls.	lb.	.13	.13½
unscraped, bls	lb.	.12	.13
broken, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.24	.26
medium, bls	lb.	.33½	.35
thin, bls	lb.	.39	.40
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	22	.25
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports	long ton.	106.00	—
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.00	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	24.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00	—
Catnip, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.26½	.27
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.24	.24½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.23	.23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap.			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	.40
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	—
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	.59
Cellulose acetate, molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.54
extrusion compounds, transiucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.52	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs., and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
46% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.54	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.56	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	.66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb	.70	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	—
kgs., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	1.85	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02⅞	.05¼
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	—
paint, bags, c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	40.00
rubber makers bgs. c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.	lb	.45	.48
Roman, bls	lb.	.95	1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb	.25	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	.32½
smaller lots, works	lb	27	.50
Bone, NF, bbls	lb.	.23	—
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.80	—
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	46.80	59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.80	43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	41.80	45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	30.00	40.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	40.00	50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	—
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	23.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	50.00
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.96	.97
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0375	.0390
powd., 65% tanuin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	.1180

one of many DOW chemicals serving American Industry

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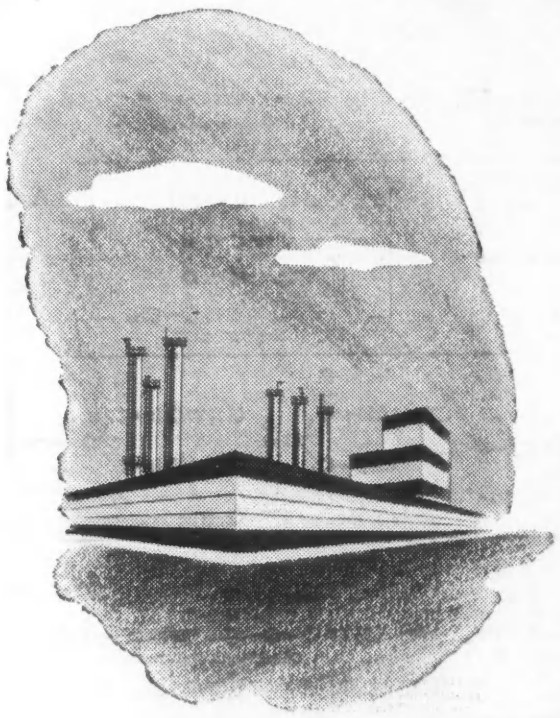

Also available are:

p-tert-Butylphenol

Bisphenol A

p-Phenylphenol

o-Chlorophenol

p-Chlorophenol

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DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

China Clay—Cutch Extract

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton. 13.50 - 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 - 10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works ton. 11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton. 16.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 50.00 - 55.00
Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. 40 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points lb. .82 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼ - .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis .100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis .100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, ebls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs. lb. .08 - .08½
8½%, bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs. lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., ens., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - —
Sulphate, ens., 100 oz. oz. .55 - —

Cinchonine, large cryst., ens., 100 ozs. oz. .69 - —
small cryst., ens., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., ens., 100 ozs. oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., ens., dms lb. .83 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .22 - .23
Citral, bots., ens lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb. 15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .21 - .22
futures, bls lb. .21½ - .22
Zanzibar, bls lb. .22½ - .23
futures lb. .23½ - .24
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 - .65
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt, alld lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .65 - .75
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½ - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½ - —

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½ - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼ - —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs. lb. .91¼ - —
Hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs. lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms. lb. .66½ - —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½ - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼ - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾ - —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34%, Co, kgs. lb. 1.31¼ - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .22¾ - —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼ - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs. lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, ens., 100-oz. oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .38½ - .39
Codeine, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100 ozs. oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100 ozs. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., ens. oz. 86.00 - 96.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½ - .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, ens., dms lb. .65 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .25½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .45 - .48
Gluconate, dms., ens lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .24¼ - .24¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .21¼ - —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .24¼ - .26¾
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26½ - .30
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. 24¼ - 27¼
Quinolate lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½ - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.00
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works. lb. .12¾ - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd .100 lbs. 11.90 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .2050 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 - .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 172.00 - —
Pacific ports ton. 167.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .08½ - .09
Italian, bgs. lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½ - .10½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.59 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. .100 lbs. 5.97 - —
l.c.l. .100 lbs. 6.12 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills ton. 59.00 - 61.00
Coumarin, ens., 25 lb lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .29½ - —
smaller lots lb. .30 - .31
Imported, kgs lb. .24 - .26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .20 - —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C. non-non-ret, dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1255 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1285 - —
ret.-dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1225 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1255 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .1125 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1280 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1310 - —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1250 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1280 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .1150 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 13.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .45 - .55
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs., afloat lb. .18 - .19
Morocco, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Persian, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Syrian, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½ - —

ISOPROPENYL ACETATE

ESTER EXCHANGE ⟷ COPOLYMERIZATION ⟷ ENOL ACETYLATION ⟷ ANHYDRIDE FORMATION

$CH_2 = C(CH_3) - O - C(=O) - CH_3$

Isopropenyl acetate, available in pilot-plant quantities, offers the chemical industry a unique combination of excellent acetylation properties, similar to those of ketene, plus a conjugated double-bond system. A stable chemical, isopropenyl acetate is easily shipped and handled under ordinary conditions. Write for samples and further information to TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company), KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

TYPICAL REACTIONS

ENOL ACETYLATION

$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-C(=O)-H$ (BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALDOL)) ⇌ $CH_3-CH_2-CH=C(OH)-H$ (BUTYRALDEHYDE (ENOL)) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL ACETATE) → $CH_3-CH_2-CH=C(-O-C(=O)-CH_3)-H$ (1- BUTENYL ACETATE)

COPOLYMERIZATION

$CH_2=CH-Cl$ (VINYL CHLORIDE) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL ACETATE) → $-[CH_2-CH(Cl)-CH_2-C(CH_3)(-O-C(=O)-CH_3)]-_n$ (FILMS, FIBERS, ETC.)

ANHYDRIDE FORMATION

$CH_2=CH-C(=O)-OH$ (ACRYLIC ACID) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL ACETATE) → $CH_2=CH-C(=O)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (MIXED ANHYDRIDE) + $CH_2=CH-C(=O)-O-C(=O)-CH=CH_2$ (ACRYLIC ANHYDRIDE)

ESTER EXCHANGE

$CH_3-CH=CH-C(=O)-OH$ (CROTONIC ACID) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL ACETATE) → $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH=CH-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL CROTONATE)

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. • West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave., So.

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton. 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .12¼
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works cyl. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

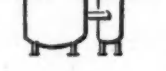
D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - .75
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton. 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .19 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .33 Nom.
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.74 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Corn dextrin in bgs., 17c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .11¼- .11¾
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¼- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .34 - —
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., cl., works lb. .55½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 260.00 - 300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 15.00 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Ditigtalis leaves, dms lb. .70 - .85
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .34 - .36
Oleate, light, dms lb. .26 - .28
Stearate, dms lb. .27 - .29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .64 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Dilliseed, natural, bgs lb. .12½- .13
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., cl., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniiin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 47%, m.p., c.l., dms lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .28 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnapnthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .48
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 63.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65

Why you should specify...

HOOKER MURIATIC ACID

IF YOU MANUFACTURE DYES—because Hooker Muriatic Acid is free from sulfates, oxides of nitrogen and iron, impurities that cause precipitates or add unwanted colors to benzidene dye.



IF YOU ARE REFINING HIGHGRADE ORES—because Hooker Muriatic Acid is free from sulfates or sulfuric acid, that cause serious losses in extraction.

IF YOU ARE MAKING PHARMACEUTICALS OR FOOD STUFFS—because Hooker Muriatic Acid is free from sulfates, iron and arsenic, that cause insoluble precipitates, discoloration or contamination.

IF YOU ARE PICKLING OR CLEANING METALS — because Hooker Muriatic Acid is free from arsenic, that may react with liberated hydrogen to form Arsine (AsH_3).

IF YOU MANUFACTURE CHEMICALS—because Hooker Muriatic Acid is of such high quality that you get better yields of better quality and without harmful side reactions.

* * *

Hooker Muriatic Acid is available in two grades—commercial (light yellow color) and Hooker White—(colorless) both free from arsenic. It is shipped in carboys or tank cars and in three strengths, 18°, 20° and 22° Baume. Hooker Technical Data Sheet No. 720 gives Hooker specifications, dilution instructions and other valuable information. Send for a copy on your company letterhead.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

P-1143

SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM TETRASULFIDE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Dodecyltoluene—Ethyl Acetoacetate

Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .10 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
reeds, cs lb. 1.75 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.35 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.30 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb.14.00 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb.24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .76 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .90 - —
79 Ponceau R lb. .62 - —
151 Orange II lb. .44 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .80 - —
179 Azo rubine lb. .95 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .62 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .83 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb. 2.74 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.78 - —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.84 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.45 - —
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine black BH lb. 1.51 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .98 - —
419 Diamine fast red F lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. 1.06 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra, lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green b lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.55 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.60 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.68 - —
737 Wool green S lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow lb. 2.76 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.58 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.28 - —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .72 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .28½- —
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B lb. 2.59 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green lb. 2.61 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.13 - —
1086 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1 98 - —
double paste lb. 3.92 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.72 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.52 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.72 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3 29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.37 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown F.G. lb. 2.48 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.25 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.94 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.55 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. .97 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.25 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. 72 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. 79 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .80 - —
Red 4 B, cone lb. 1.22 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.05 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works,
Auramine, O lb. 1.66 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.08 - —
Jet lb. 1.08 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.44 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .78 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .54 - —
Y, extra lb. .58 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.84 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 1.80 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 3.97 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.66 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.08 - —

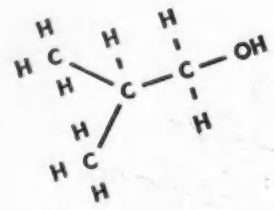
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .76 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc lb. .43 - —
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.97 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.33 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .32 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.99 - —
Methanil, cone lb. .83 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
tanners, bbls lb. .06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls lb. .55 - .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.38.75 -42.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .25 - .32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tecn., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.00 Nom.
Eserine, bots. oz.45.0 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz.50.00 -51.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.35.00 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works. lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns. lb. .75 - .90
industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East, lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .46 - —

CELANESE Announces ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL



Celanese* isobutyl alcohol is now in commercial production at the CHEMCEL plant near Bishop, Texas. Up to now in limited supply, it is immediately available in tank car amounts.

In addition to its uses in brake fluids and as a solvent, isobutyl alcohol has unique applications—as a raw material for certain resin types, plasticizers, and special esters.

SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFIC GRAVITY . . . . . 0.8020—0.8060 @ 20/4°C.
DISTILLATION RANGE . . . . . 2°C. maximum, including 107.9°C.
COLOR . . . . . 10 APHA maximum
ACIDITY (AS ACETIC ACID) . . . . . .0.005% maximum
WATER CONTENT . . . 0.4% by weight maximum (no cloud with 19 volumes of 60° Baume gasoline.)
SOLUBILITY IN 85% SULFURIC ACID . . . . . Complete
NON-VOLATILE MATERIAL . . . 0.001 gms/100 ml. sample maximum

Sample quantities and specific technical data will be sent upon request. Write to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 76-J, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · ACIDS · SOLVENTS · PLASTICIZERS · INTERMEDIATES

Ethyl benzoate, dms.	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.	lb.	.39	.41
Butyrate, bots.	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East.	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms.	lb.	.32	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms. works	lb.	No prices.	
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO_2, dms. works.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l. works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
W of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	.26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld.	lb.	.15¾	.16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, d m s., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.38	.40
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP.	lb.	2.05	2.75
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls.	lb.	.18	.20

F

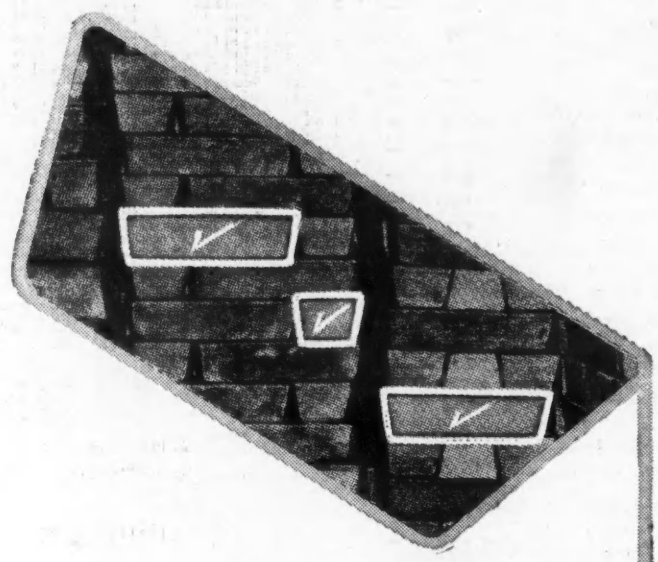
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.16	.16⅛
French, bgs	lb.	.12	.12⅛
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.13	.13⅛
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
futures, bgs.	lb.	.12	.13
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	26.00	32.50
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.35	2.45
Fishberries, ogs	lb.	.20	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	180.00	—
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area.	ton.	185.00	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	170.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.42	.45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	—
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.	39.00	41.00
powd., 90-92%	ton.	41.00	—
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%,	ton.	34.00	—
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00	34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0570	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0350	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks	lb.	.22	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.38½	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.17	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.28	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59	.60
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.15	.18
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock.	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls.		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks.	gal.	.10375	—
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks.	gal.	.116	—
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10	.11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10	.10375
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.12	—
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.05875	—
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works	lb.	1.20	—
Geisemium root, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.13	.17
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18	.21
Gentistic acid ethanilamide, fib. dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	2.75
prime	lb.	2.20	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.65	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Root, African, bls	lb.	.47	.48
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.51	.51⅛
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.50	.51
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.48	.49
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.39½	Nom.
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	12.00	16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l. bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.25	2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.16	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l. ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	.25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	.29
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	.30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	.31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	.32
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	.33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33	.36¼
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34	.38
495-523, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	.39
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	.16¼
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.24¼	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¼	—
	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24⅝	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.28	.30
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—



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Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22.00 -22.25
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Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. 40 .41
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.40 - 3.50
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .50 - .51
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd. ngs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2 whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .04½- —
White, choice, loose lb. .06 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .04½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .22 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .46¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same lb. .47¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¾- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .22¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¾- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .29 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .13½- .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1 bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs lb. .25 - .27
C, bgs lb. .23 - .24½
CBB, bgs lb. .19 - .20
CNE, bgs lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs lb. .07 - .08
soft, MA, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
WS, bgs lb. .21 - .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .10 - .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb. .25 - .27
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .23
Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .13 - .13½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .13 - .13¼
Euphorbium, cs lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .50 - .51
No. 2 lb. .46 - .47
No. 3 lb. .38 - .39
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .33¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Myrrh, cs lb. .25 - .28
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .50 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .80 - .90
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 - .32
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 - .40
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4 (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13¼
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .25 - —
bbls. lb. .25½- —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis. lb. .26 - —
bbls. lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .13½- .14⅛
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 - —
works lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.20.00 -21.50
works lb.20.00 -33.50
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.500.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos, works kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.53.30 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. lb.16.50 -16.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .45 - .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, F, dms. lb. .75 - .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. 1.03 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.52 - 1.729
resubl., USP., bots., jars. lb. 2.30 - 2.48
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.40 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.40 -12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 - 6.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
powd., bgs. lb. 4.65 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° oos., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .85 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, ferric, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28⅛
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns, works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.26.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .11¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
c.l., frt. alld. E

Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb .60 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .47 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .07875- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .09 - —
Kerosene, at refinery, California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .085 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .07625- .08375
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .10
Kola nuts, bgs lb. 08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .31 - .33
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .32
hydrous lb. .28 - .30¼
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .12 - .12¼
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bis lb. .25 - .29
Leaves, Portuguese, futures, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Greek, bls. lb. .08 - 08¼
Turkish, bls., recleaned lb. .20 Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .18 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, ons., lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .20¾- —
powd., bbls. lb. .20¾- —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .22 - .26
gran., powd., dms lb. .22¾- .2 ¾
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .41¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - .42¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .13 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .1355- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .29 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30½- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¾- —
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l lb. .19¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .33 - .34
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .39¼- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- .16½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- .17½
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .17¾
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- .18
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
lb. .41¼- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .42¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1590- .1650
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .51½- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .26¾- —
Tallate, liquid, 10% Pb, dms lb. .13½- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- .17¼
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- .19
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .22 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton.13.00 - —

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Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton.13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.20 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .28

Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.61.00 -62.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- .15½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- .16½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .80 - .85
leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½

Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 -1.07 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .92 - .93
West Indian, bls lb. .86 - .86½
broken, bls. lb. .72 - .73
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.44.00 -46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 2.80 - 2.94
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton.67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .20 - —
precip., dms lb. .21½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.63.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom
Chilean, bls lb. .25 - .25½
French, bls. lb. .36 - .37
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb.11.35 -11.45
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .80
works, l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .78 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. 47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 8.75 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —

MOISTURE CONTROL

built-in

Use Fulton Waterproof Paper-Lined Bags to preserve the *Natural* condition of your product

Fulton WPPL Bags are made from *quality* burlap or cotton material laminated with a waterproof adhesive to a special crinkled kraft paper lining. The result is a sift proof and moisture proof package that is much stronger than an unlined textile bag.

In addition to protecting your product from moisture, Fulton WPPL Bags offer you other important advantages over rigid containers. These include lower cost, ease of handling, less storage space, lower freight costs, and elimination of the burdensome record-keeping of returnable containers.

Fulton WPPL Bags are available in a variety of linings and adhesives for specific commodities. Write our nearest plant for samples and prices.

Your Style **MULTIWALL PAPER BAG** is made by Fulton—any size, all types—pasted or sewn bottom, open mouth or valve. Fulton makes the MULTIWALL to fit your product. Write for further information.

BAG & COTTON MILLS

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Fulton

8648

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity..gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .60½- —
works, frt. alld. E..gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .47 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more..lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns.....lb. .69 - .71
cyls.....lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works...lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works..lb. .13 - —
single-unit works....lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd...lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys.....lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works.....lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms...gm. 3.50 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 3.02 - 3.23
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .11½- .13¼
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12¾- .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .29½- .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks.....gal. .08 - .08½
New Orleans.....gal. .08½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits.

Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .06 .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.s., frt. alld. E..lb. .27 —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100%..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%. lb. .33 —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 —
Monomethylanilin, dms. works..lb. .70 —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 —
tanks, works.....lb. .49 —
Morphine, cns.....oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns.....oz. 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns.....oz. 9.80 —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.....oz. 9.90 —
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. 9.90 —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .58 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs.....lb. 1.25 1.30
Leaves, bls.....lb. .12 .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 - 30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs..lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs.....lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 —
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source..lb. .06½- .09
Danish, bgs., futures.....lb. .12¼- .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures..lb. .13¼- .13½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Montana, brown, bgs., source.lb. .05¾- .06
Oriental, bgs., source.....lb. .08 - .09¼
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .12 - .12½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 61.00 - 62.00
J2, ex dock.....ton. 52.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).

Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald..lb. .06 —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0525- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0660- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0660- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0575- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton. 18.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —

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Be sure YOUR solvents also offer these advantages:
1. High solids content
2. Freedom from cold check problems
3. Low viscosity formulations
4. Low specific gravity

Powerful Ketone Solvents permit the use of more low cost diluent, without changing the quality of your product

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Nicotinamide—Oil, Neatsfoot

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 - 11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 - 10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 - 126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 3.60
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .43 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .38 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .40 - .41
futures, bgs lb. .38 - .39
West Indian, bgs lb. .30 - .30½
futures lb. .29 - .29½
Nux vomica, bis lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tnks gal. .15½- —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.35 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.40 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .75 - .95
Amyris, dms lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 - 190.00
Seed, bots lb. 80.00 - 100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .89 - 1.25
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .17½- —
Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.00 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - 70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 - 28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .30 - .50
dms. lb. .25 - .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
rectified, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.55
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 54.00 - 70.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.75
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tankcars lb. .18¾- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks lb. .16 - —
Oil, castor, sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .12 - .13
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾- .16¼
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.85
tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .40 - .55
dms. lb. .34 - .50
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 15.00 - 17.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 27.00 - 60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.35 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .90 - 1.15
Java type, cns lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.85
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .15 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .13½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10⅛
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.70 - 1.80
Coriander, bots lb. 29.00 - 35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .12 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, dms., New York lb. .17¼- .17¾
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Costus, bots. oz. 35.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .10¼- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01¾ Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .16¼- .16¾
tankcars lb. .14¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 - 11.50
Cypress, bots. lb. 11.00 - 15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 6.75 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .70 - 1.45
70-80%, cns lb. .58 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
dms., 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .14¼- .14½
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16½- .17½
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - .18½
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .25 - .26
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .30 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .33 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .35 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .38 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 10.50 - 12.60
Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.50 - 14.25
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 21.00 - 25.00
Grapefruit lb. .80 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .10½- .11
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .11¾- .12¼
prime, burning, dms lb. .12½- .13
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.00 - 7.00
twice rectified lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Lavandin, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.20 - 5.15
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.40
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Messina lb. 2.50 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 - 65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.05 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb. 6.15 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.75 - 9.75
terpeneless, bot lb. 58.00 - 65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .1980- —
l.c.l. lb. .2040- —
tankcars lb. .1860- —
tankwagon lb. .1890- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .23
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12⅛
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.25
Italian, cns lb. 8.95 - 9.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .06½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1280- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1430- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1180- —
tanks lb. .1020- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms lb. .18 - .18½
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .28 - .28½
20°, dms lb. .27½- .28
30°, dms lb. .21¾- .22¼

3 GOOD REASONS WHY IT ALWAYS PAYS TO USE JAVONELLA

- It's a manufactured article . . . free from the price fluctuations of natural essential oils such as Citronella, Sassafras, etc.
- Its high quality never varies, enabling you to manufacture uniformly dependable products.
- Always lower in cost than the natural oils, particularly now with citronella prices on the rise, its use results in production economies and higher profits without lowering quality standards.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND QUOTATION

AROMATIC CHEMICALS • ESSENTIAL OILS • PERFUME OILS • FLAVORS
FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
599 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
BRANCHES IN BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES
ST. LOUIS • CHICAGO • DALLAS • MONTREAL • TORONTO

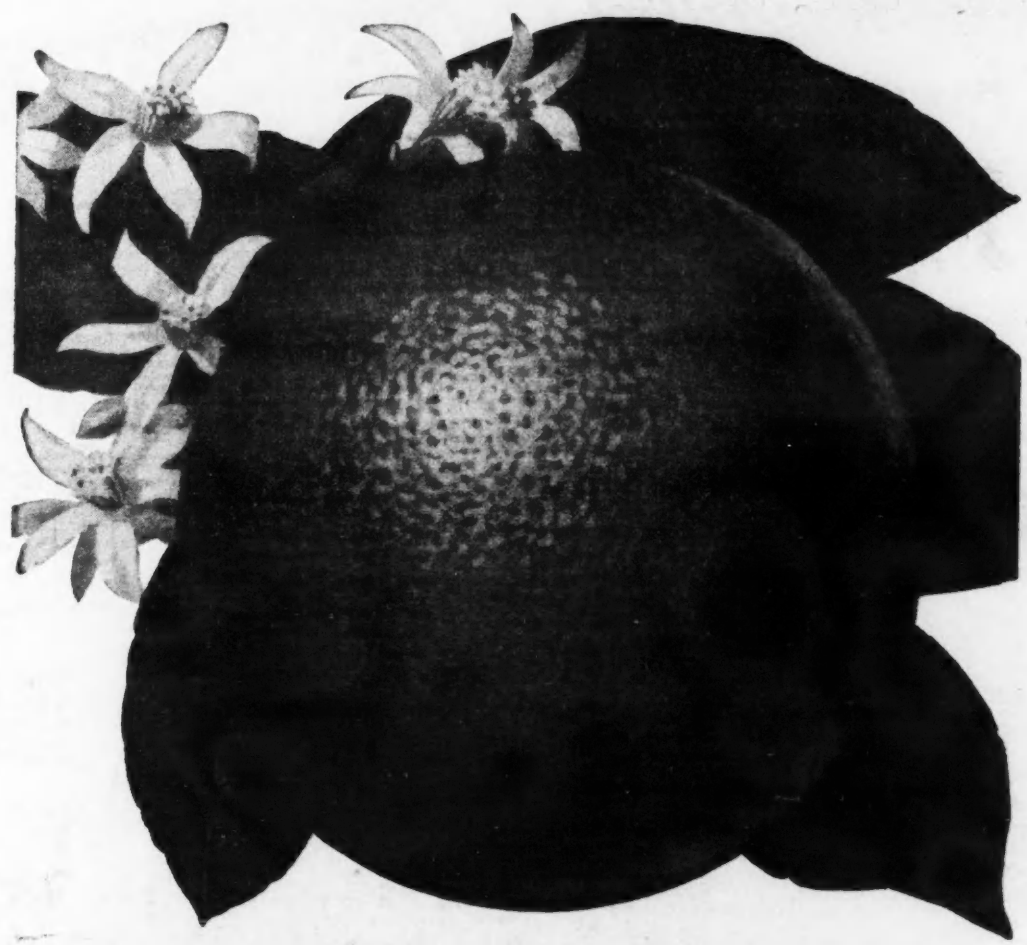
Oil, neroli, French, bots	lb.	75.00	-390.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	175.00	-200.00
Niaouli, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.70	- 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.55	- 3.85
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.48	- .60
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.24½-	.25
Oleo, extra, trcs	lb.	.14½-	.15
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 6.25
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.25	-10.50
Olive, denat., dms	lb.	2.20	- 2.25
edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.20	- 3.30
Moroccan, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.00	- —
foots, dms	lb.	.16	- .16½
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.	lb.	.30	- .50
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	.80	- 1.25
Calif., cns.	lb.	.60	- 1.00
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.42	- 1.00
Messina, coppers	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.40	- 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.1110	Nom.
tankcars	lb.	.10	Nom.
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	6.25	- 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY	lb.	No prices.	
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.11½-	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	14.00	-20.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast	lb.	.11¾-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03½	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01¾	Nom.
refined, tanks, New York	lb.	.15½-	—
drums	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, cns	lb.	4.60	- 5.25
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	4.85	- 5.60
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.25	- 6.15
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.80
Pimento berry, dms	lb.	3.85	- 6.00
leaf, cns	lb.	1.55	- 1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.56	- —
ex whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.67	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.09½-	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms	gal.	.18	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½-	—
light, dms	gal.	.16½-	—
tankwagon	gal.	.12½-	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17¼	Nom.
Red, single dist., dms	lb.	.12¼-	.13¼
tanks	lb.	.11	- —
saponified, dms	lb.	.11½-	.12¼
double dist., dms	lb.	.14¾-	.15¾
tanks	lb.	.13½-	—
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers	oz.	25.00	-38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.90	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.05	- 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms	gal.	.66	- —
2d rectified, dms	gal.	.68	- —
3d rectified, dms	gal.	78	- —
Rue, bots	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	14.80	-16.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.15
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.05	- 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	12.00	-16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.06	- —
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1280-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1430-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1180-	—
tanks	lb.	.1020-	—
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.50	- .65
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	- 2.30
Savin, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Savory, cns	lb.	6.00	- —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra dms	lb.	.15	Nom.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.2185-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25	- .29
tanks, works	gal.	.15	- .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	18.75	-23.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.10½-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03¾-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.01¾-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.15
l.c.l.	lb.	.1460-	.15
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1295-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1360-	.14
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
edible, dms	lb.	.14½-	.15
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
Spearmint, dms	lb.	3.25	- 4.10
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, tankcars	lb.	.1770-	—
drums	lb.	.1870-	.1920
natural winter 45°, tankcars	lb.	.16½-	—
drums	lb.	.17½-	.18
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 2.75
Sunflower-seed, inp., refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Sweet birch, Northern, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Southern, cns	lb.	1.95	- 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	- —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- —
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10½-	.11
Tansy, dms.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.045	- —
l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.0473-	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595-	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	- —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	.60	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.05	- 3.35
white, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.80
technical, white, cns	lb.	.35	- 1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.26	Nom.
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.27¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.27¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.25½-	.25¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms	lb.	35	- 55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.00	-15.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	10.00	-15.00
Java, cns	lb.	12.00	-15.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Winter-bleached, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Wheat germ, dms	gal.	10.00	-13.50

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.48	- —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis,	gal.	.44	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.49	- —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50	- —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58	- —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	- —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70	- —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.00	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.65	- 8.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	3.45	- 4.10
Wormwood, cns	lb.	6.40	- 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
extra, bots.	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).			
white, low titre, dms	lb.	.14¾-	.15¾
tankcars	lb.	.13½-	—
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.10½-	.11
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	- —
paper, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —

Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.10	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.32	- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago			
Chrome dinitroaniline toner	lb.	1.15	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1910-	.1985
Molybdate	lb.	.44	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	.30	- .45
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.13	- .15
Sweet, bls	lb.	.13	- .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.12
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.18	- .18½
Sicilian, bgs	lb.	.18	- .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.26	- .29
Verona, bls.	lb.	.16	- .21
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	- .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	- —

Oil, Neroli—Orthonitrochlorobenzene

Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	42	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.80	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.60	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.62	.67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.65½-	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.1930-	.2405
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1960-	.2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1900-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1930-	—
29° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1830-	.2305
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1860-	.2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1800-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1830-	—
25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1630-	.2060
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1660-	.2110
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1500-	.1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns.	lb.	.12½-	—
100-lb. cns	lb.	.11½-	—
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb. higher			
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).			
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks	lb.	.28	- —
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	- .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.17	- .18



THE WORLD'S FINEST ORANGE OIL

Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality*, *uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

Distributed in the United States exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y.
Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Orthonitrobiphenyl—Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent

Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, ots gram. 3.00 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., fib. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 4.50 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.05 - 5.15

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .22 - .24
Portuguese, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs lb. .41 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —

Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb.
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow lb.
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0705- —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., works lb. .14 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., works lb. .15 - .18
1,000 lbs., works lb. .17 - —
100 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
Paraformaldehyde, 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .13 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equaid lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .39 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, crude, dms., works lb. .77 - —
redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Parathion, tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - —
Paretra brava root, whole, ogs. lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton. 59.00 - 60.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.42 - 1.43

Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000 unit lots. 100,000 units. .04 - .05¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .09½- —
200,000 units vl. .14 - —
500,000 units vl. .29 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .56 - —
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .34 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .67½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000, unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- .05¾
Procaine, regular or pulverized, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,-000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05¼- .06¼
Sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .35 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .68½- —
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,-000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05¼- .06¼
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.36
nearby, bgs lb. 1.32 - 1.33
January, bgs lb. 1.06 - 1.07
Red, Carolina, futures lb. .50 - —
Hontaka, pgs lb. .65 Nom.
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
Mombasa chillies, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Niger, capsicum, bgs lb. .38 Nom.
birdseye, bgs. lb. .65 Nom.
White, bgs lb. 1.80 - 1.82
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¾- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms. lb. .85 - 1.00
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Cream, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
white, lily, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
Yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05⅞- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.25 - 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.40 - —
Upper field bbl. 2.70 - 3.40
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., divd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —

Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.40 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.25 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 1.93 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 1.98 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 1.88 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 1.88 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 1.93 - 2.00
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 1.93 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 1.93 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 1.98 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 1.955 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 1.88 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .081 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0875- .09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0675- —
No. 3 gal. .06375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .086 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .075 - .07875
No. 1, straw gal. .075 - .0775
No. 3 gal. .0625- .085
range gal. .07375- .08875
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .0925- .095
No. 2 gal. .0875- .0925
No. 3 gal. .0875- .09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
235 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery. gal. .11125- .11375

The Filtrol Corporation
announces

ITS TWO NEW SUPERIOR
ACTIVATED DECOLORIZING ADSORBENTS
FOR THE VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OIL INDUSTRY

neutrol "e"

PROPERTIES

Physical State	Light gray powder
Mesh (T-200) (%)	93-95
pH (Approx.)*	4
Keeping Quality in Storage	Stable
Effect on F.F.A. Development	Negligible – not over 0.05% rise under normal contacting conditions.
Effect on Press Cloths	Negligible
Decolorizing Power	Approx. 37% greater than Special Filtrol

*on slurry

APPLICATIONS

Babassu Oil	Oleo Stock
Castor Oil	Olive Oil
Coco Butter	Palm Kernel Oil
Coconut Oil	Peanut Oil
Corn Oil	Rapeseed Oil
Cottonseed Oil	Rendered Pork Fat
Fish Liver Oil	Sardine Oil
Herring Oil	Sesame Oil
Lard	Soybean Oil
Menhaden Oil	Sunflower Oil
Oleo Oil	Used Frying Fat
Oleo Stearine	Whale Oil

SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES

High Decolorizing Power, resulting in savings of:
Oil retained in press cake
Labor-press handling, trucking, etc.
Storage space
Freight
Cake disposal
Press requirements
Low free fatty acid rise
Negligible deterioration of filter press cloths

neutrol "i"

PROPERTIES

Physical State	Light gray powder
Mesh (T-200) (%)	99.0% (Min.)
pH (Approx.)*	3
Keeping Quality in Storage	Stable
Effect on F. F. A. Development	Slight – approx. 0.20% rise under normal contacting conditions
Effect on Press Cloths	Slight
Decolorizing Power	Approx. 42% greater than Special Filtrol

*on slurry

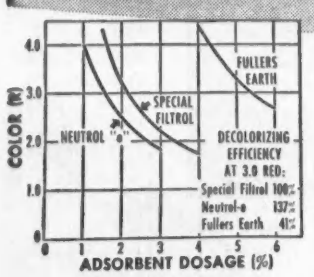
APPLICATIONS

Beeswax	Palm Oil
Candelilla Wax	Perilla Oil
Carnauba Wax	Red Oil
Grease	Stearic Acid
Lanolin	Tall Oil
Lard Oil (Inedible)	Tallow
Linseed Oil	Tallow Oil
Oiticica Oil	Tung Oil

(Also on Neutrol-E applications where minimum free fatty acid rise is unnecessary)

SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES

High Decolorizing power, resulting in savings of:
Oil retained in press cake
Labor – press handling, trucking, etc.
Storage Space
Freight
Cake Disposal
Press Requirements



TYPICAL DECOLORIZING EFFICIENCY OF NEUTROL-E ON SOYBEAN OIL

Know more about Filtrol—informative literature on Filtrol's applications in the fatty oil industry sent upon request.

Filtrol products are available throughout the world

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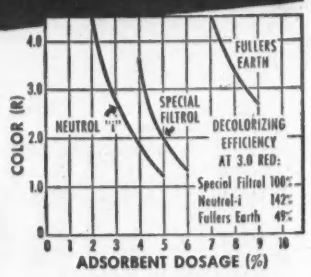
CORPORATION

General Offices: 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, California
Plants: Vernon, California and Jackson, Mississippi



TYPICAL DECOLORIZING EFFICIENCY OF NEUTROL-I ON TALLOW

Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco . . gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis . gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery . gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks . . . . . gal. .09875- .10375
tankwagon, Baltimore . . . . gal. .175 - —
Boston . . . . . gal. .16 - —
Buffalo . . . . . gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. . . . . gal. .15 - —
Chicago . . . . . gal. .197 - —
Detroit . . . . . gal. .214 - —
Kansas City, Mo. . . . . gal. .182 - —
Newark . . . . . gal. .15 - —
New York . . . . . gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia . . . . . gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh . . . . . gal. .175 - —
Providence . . . . . gal. .165 - —
Rochester . . . . . gal. .18 - —
St. Louis . . . . . gal. .19 - —
Syracuse . . . . . gal. .19 - —
Washington, D. C . . . . . gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery . gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks . . . . . gal. .10875- —
tankwagons, St. Louis . gal. .19 - —
Newark . . . . . gal. .15 - —
Chicago . . . . . gal. .197 - —
Detroit . . . . . gal. .214 - —
New York . . . . . gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia . . . . . gal. .14 - —
high-flash, 140°F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery gal. .20 - .21½
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .27
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
36° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles . gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. . . . gal. .158 - —
San Francisco . . . gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. . . . gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks . . . . . gal. .10875- .11375
tankwagon, Boston . . . . . gal. .175 - —
Chicago . . . . . gal. .207 - —
Detroit . . . . . gal. .224 - —
Milwaukee . . . . . gal. .209 - —
Minneapolis . . . . . gal. .207 - —
Newark . . . . . gal. .165 - —
New York . . . . . gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia . . . . . gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh . . . . . gal. .185 - —
St. Louis . . . . . gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco . . gal. 1.52 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3 tanks . . . . . gal. .10375- .11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles . gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks . . . . . gal. .10375- .10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston . . . . . gal. .16 - —
Chicago . . . . . gal. .197 - —
Detroit . . . . . gal. .214 - —
Milwaukee . . . . . gal. .199 - —
Minneapolis . . . . . gal. .197 - —
Newark . . . . . gal. .15 - —
New York . . . . . gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia . . . . . gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh . . . . . gal. .175 - —
St. Louis . . . . . gal. .19 - —
Syracuse . . . . . gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .1750- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works . lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .1400- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms . lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies. lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis . lb. .1100- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis . lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1350- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .1100- —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .1425- .1500
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .1250- —
Phenolphthalein, USP yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs . . . lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works . lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works . . . . . lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots . lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots . . . . . lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, lb. lots . lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots . . . . . lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works . lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works . lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works . lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works . lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms . . . . . lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots . lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots . . . lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works . . . . . lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works . lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works . . . . lb. 4.50 - 7.00
tech., fib., dms., works . . . . . lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works . . . . lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works . . . . . lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine . long ton. 3.755 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 4.155 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 4.805 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 5.805 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis . long ton. 6.905 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum . . . short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum . short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum . short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5 . . . long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P.O. . . . long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs . lb. .33 - .36
tins, export . . . . . lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns. . . . . lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. . . . . lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works . . . . . lb. .12 - .15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works . lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works . . . . . lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works . lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works . lb. .28 - .29
dms., export . . . . . lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works . lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. 13 - 16
Phthalimide, bbls., works . . . . . lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald . lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .22½- —

Picni leaves, bgs . . . . . lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, USP, bots . . . . . oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials . oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials . . . . . oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs . . . . . lb. .22½- .23
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South . lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. . . . . lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South . . . . . lb. .035 - —
Pinkroot, bls . . . . . lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis . . . . . lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots . . . . . lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works . ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works . . . . . lb. .08 - .08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms . . . . . lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East . . 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works . . . . . lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works . . . . . oz. 69.00 -72.00
Pokeroot, bls . . . . . lb. .13 - .14
Pleurisy roots, bls . . . . . lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms . . . . . lb. 12.45 - —
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., frt. alld . lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis . lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis . . . . lb. .34 - —

Petroleum, Mineral Spirits—Potash Caustic

special colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis . lb. .32 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis . lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis . lb. .37 - .50
water-clear, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis . lb. .26 - —
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis . lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis . . . lb. .28 - —
Polystyrene in bgs. ½c. per lb. lower.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs . . . . lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls . . . . . lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs . . . . . lb. .16 - .16½
Polish, bgs. . . . . lb. .13¾- .14
Turkish, bgs., futures . . . . . lb. .13½- .14
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works. 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works . lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works . lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. . . . . works, lb. .0830- —

...but SKELLY service comes thru!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: It's not unusual for Skelly to overcome emergency situations . . . and deliver special naphthas to plants with little or no delay! Floods, snowstorms, rush of previous orders . . . Skelly has delivered despite all of these. This is the famed *dependability of supply* which is an important factor on SKELLYSOLVE'S ever-growing acceptance in industrial plants.

How's it done? Skelly makes every effort to re-route tank cars in special emergencies. Or Skelly may double-rush a shipment or divert a tank car in transit. Too, strategic placing of Skelly bulk plants often makes it easier to handle rush shipments of solvent via tank truck or drum to cover sudden shortages.

We are proud of our record in supplying various types of special fractions to industry — and we never cease working to uphold it.

We have our own facilities for producing, purifying, fractionating, handling, storing, and transporting SKELLYSOLVE.

Experience, too, plays a role in the dependability of SKELLYSOLVE. More than 18 years ago, Skelly pioneered the large scale production of hexane, heptane, and octane type naphthas from natural gas. Wherever SKELLYSOLVE is serving industry today — and the fields are many — its purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, and freedom from foreign tastes and odors are helping to produce better products at lower costs.

Couple these facts with SKELLYSOLVE'S dependability of supply, and you can readily see that your operations, too, should benefit with SKELLYSOLVE. Phone, wire, or write today for details.

Skellysolve

SKELLY

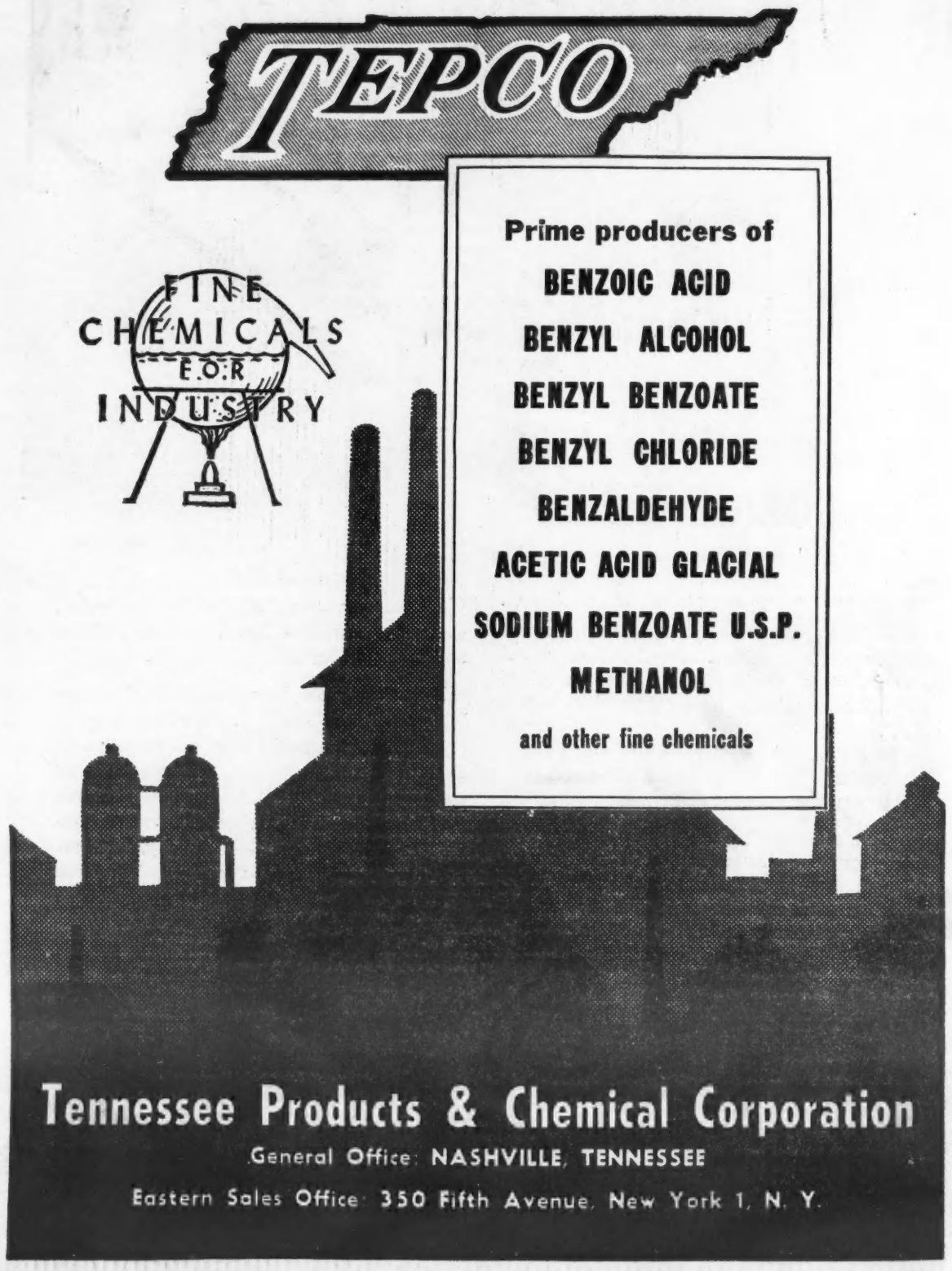
SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Potassium Abietate—Quinine Sulphate

Potassium abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, dms	lb.	.31 -	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.20 -	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.22 -	.24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	192.00 -	—
ton lots, works	ton.	243.50 -	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	250.50 -	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.48 -	—
25-200 lbs	lb.	.60 -	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.33 -	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0780-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0855-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½-	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21 -	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse	lb.	.12 -	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.31 -	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26 -	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20 -	.22
powd., bbls	lb.	.29 -	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½-	.38½
powder, dms	lb.	.40½-	.41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24 -	—
Glutonate, dms	lb.	.75 -	.79
Potassium glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.05 -	2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	1.80 -	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.23 -	—
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	.90 -	.93
Iodide, dms	lb.	1.95 -	1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.20 -	—
25% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21 -	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls	lb.	.21 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.25 -	—
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.37½-	—
Trona, Cal	unit-ton.	.45½-	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls	lb.	.30 -	.32
purified, dms	lb.	.42 -	.44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	.15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works,	lb.	.21¾-	.22¾
USP, dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.24
ex whse	lb.	.29	—
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21 -	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.	lb.	.13 -	.13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60 -	.63
yellow, bbls	lb.	.21 -	—
kegs	lb.	.26 -	—
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18 -	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	200.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25 -	—
Potassium silicate, solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.07 -	.08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works	ton.	32.50 -	—
indust, bulk, works	ton.	36.00 -	—
NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.31 -	.33
gran., dms	lb.	.18½-	—
powder, dms	lb.	.17 -	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms., tech., works	lb.	.70 -	.78
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	.50
5 tons, works	lb.	.12 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12¼-	—
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works	ton.	.12½-	.13
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	14.50 -	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).	lb.	.50 -	.53
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.45 -	.55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs	lb.	.65 -	.70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.23 -	.25
Berries, bgs	lb.	.55 -	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.50 -	.55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 200-lb. lots	lb.	3.90 -	4.40
smaller lots	lb.	4.00 -	4.85
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms	gm.	3.75 -	—
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3	gal.	.02½-	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30 -	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks	lb.	.07 -	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. equald. E	lb.	.16½-	—
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
Tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.16½-	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more, works	kilo.	55.00 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	55.10 -	55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.25
blonde, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.21
husks, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.55
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03⅜-	.04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.04½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅜-	.04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅜-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅜-	.04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04 -	—
coarse, bgs., ton	lb.	.03½-	—
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03 -	—
coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04½-	—
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.26
Purple lake (see ffed).			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	10.75 -	11.00
Liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works	gal.	9.00 -	9.50
regular base, dms., works,	gal.	8.90 -	9.40
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	13.30 -	—
regular base, dms., works.	gal.	13.20 -	—
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.42 -	.44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.53 -	.56
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works	gal.	2.00 -	2.69
and frt. equald., c.l.	gal.	2.00 -	2.72
l.c.l.			
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.79 -	79½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.79 -	—
	lb.	79 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79½-	—
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram.	.55 -	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports.	long-ton	8.00 -	—
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00 -	11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00 -	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00 -	—
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines.	ton	9.50 -	—
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	12.00 -	12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	10.00 -	10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12 -	—
white, china, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.17	—
transparent, colorless, cs., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.15 -	—
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
USP, bots., dlvd	lb.	9.54 -	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.08	.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.16½ Nom.	
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08½ Nom.	
liquid, 35% tannin, tanks, same basis	lb.	.07¾ Nom.	
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.10⅛ Nom.	
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 Nom.	
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis	lb.	.09 7-16 Nom.	
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.33½-	—
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.14½-	—
solid bxs	lb.	.28	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots	flask.	73.00 -	74.00
smaller lots	lb.	75.00 -	76.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	.90 -	1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns	oz.	1.90 -	—
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.85 -	—
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	1.25 -	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.70 -	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.51 -	—
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	.70 -	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75 -	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.63 -	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	lb.	.63 -	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.76 -	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.66 -	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.56½-	—



Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns lb. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. 50¾- .54½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .55
tanks lb. .50 - .51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ata., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¾c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.). (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

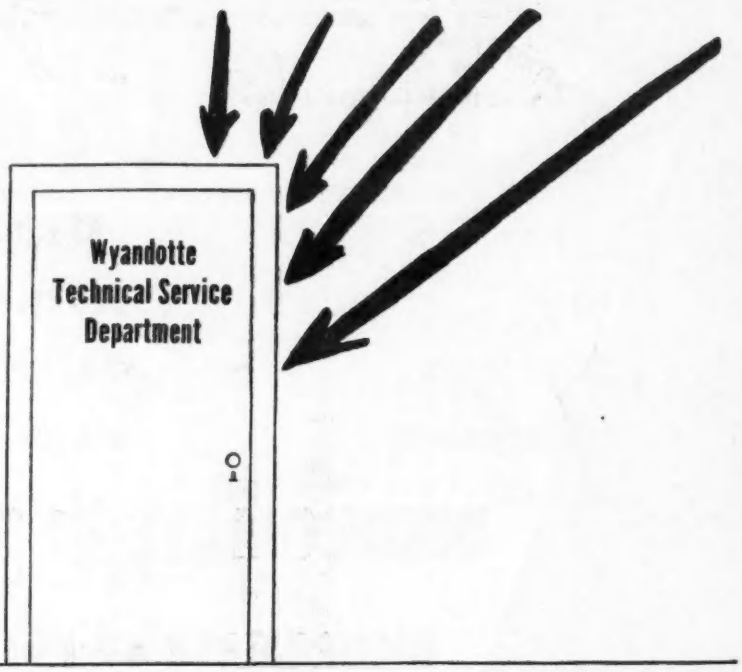
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .03¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .05¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, industrial, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .12 - .14
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. .90 - 1.05
powd., bbls lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .28½- —
smaller lots lb. .29 - .30
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls lb. .06 - .06½
Spanish, bls lb. .03 - .03½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.68 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.68 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.68 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.68 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.68 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.76 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .06 - .07½
5 kilos, fib. dms gram. .06 - .07½
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .06½- .08

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .45 .50
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .26 .27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .80 .85
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .95 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 17.00 18.00
Safrol, dms lb. .68 .75
Sage, Cyprus, bales lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .42 Nom.
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .08 - .09
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .09
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .05¼- .05½
Saligenin, ctns., works lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.52 - 1.03
powdered salol 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd ton. 22.00 -24.00
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .24 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 2.10 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .14
Schaefter's salt, bgs. lb 60 .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 -24.50
Hydrochloride, bots oz 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 .24
sifting, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, white, nat., bgs lb. .12 - .13
hulled, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .22 - .25
Salvadorean lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, yellow lb. .14½- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .72½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .75 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .60 - .61
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .58 - .59
Shellac in 1 to 9 lgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb .18½- .20¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .73¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,250-oz. lots. oz. .66¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
100-oz. lots oz. .67½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .46¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .48¾- —
250-oz. lots oz. .49 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .33
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .33
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .19 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .40 - .45

to help you find a better way



Are you getting the most for your Soda Ash dollar? Perhaps a different grade Ash from that you are using will do a more efficient, more economical job. Maybe your transportation, storage and conveying of this basic chemical could be improved, with an attendant reduction in costs.

Wyandotte, one of the world's largest producers of Soda Ash and other basic chemicals, maintains a skilled Technical Service staff which will be glad to study your process and recommend the most efficient and modern method for the use of Soda Ash in your operation.

If you would like to know about modern procedures for analyzing certain alkali chemicals, write for Wyandotte's booklet, "Analysis of Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Bicarbonate of Soda."

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation
Wyandotte, Mich. • *Offices in Principal Cities*

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Soap Bark—Sodium Sulphide

Soapbark, bls. lb. .30 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .22 - .26
cut, foreign, bbls. lb. .23 - .26
powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —

Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11¼
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65

Sodium aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —

Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10⅛- .10⅝
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms. lb. 7.15 - 8.00

Sodium carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, dms. lb. .05¾- .06½
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb. .09 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .21 - .22
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11⅜- —
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, tons lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .53 - .55
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs lb. 1.55 - 1.56

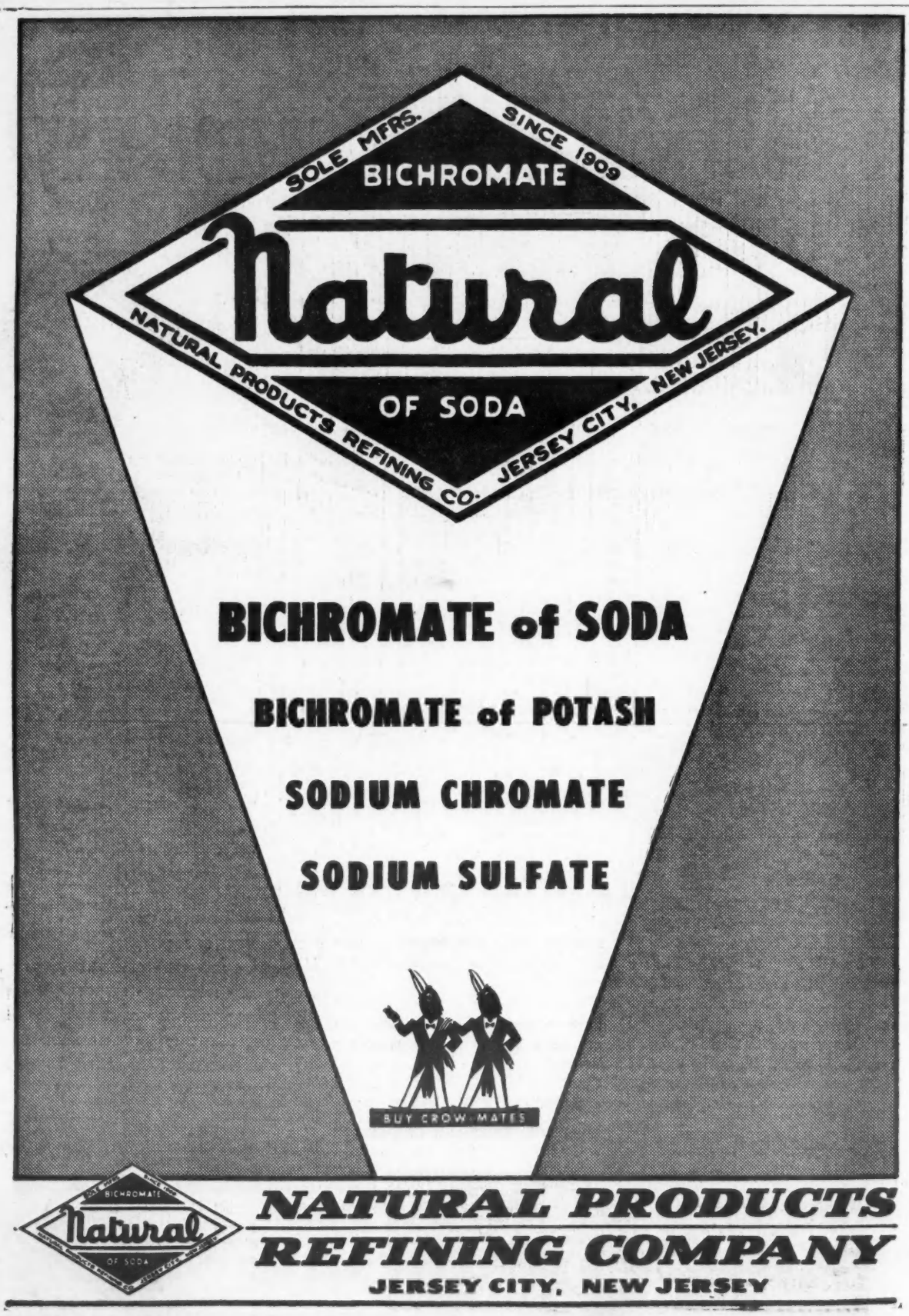
Sodium glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hypophosphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.47 - 2.66
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾ - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb .13 - .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 118 00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton. 184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 48.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, trub'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .537 - .602
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .20½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75



Sodium sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
Sulphite, crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works..ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 .12
Titanate, etns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.20 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymetnylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.83
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works....lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3233
high-flash, tanks, works..gal. .25 - .3233
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .25 - —
150 F, flash, tanks, same basis..gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .24¼- —
less ton lots, works...lb. .25 - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .17¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. 15¾- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.65.00 -67.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .18½- .22
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 2.95 —
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .33 - .33
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.47 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.62 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.56 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.73 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0639- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0735- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .11½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0618- .0625
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials..gram. .80 - —
wholesalers, vials.....gram. .64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .82 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.93
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works...lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb.20.00 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.50 - 3.80

Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract. long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export. long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
Flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.93
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works....lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock.....ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25%.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25%.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00

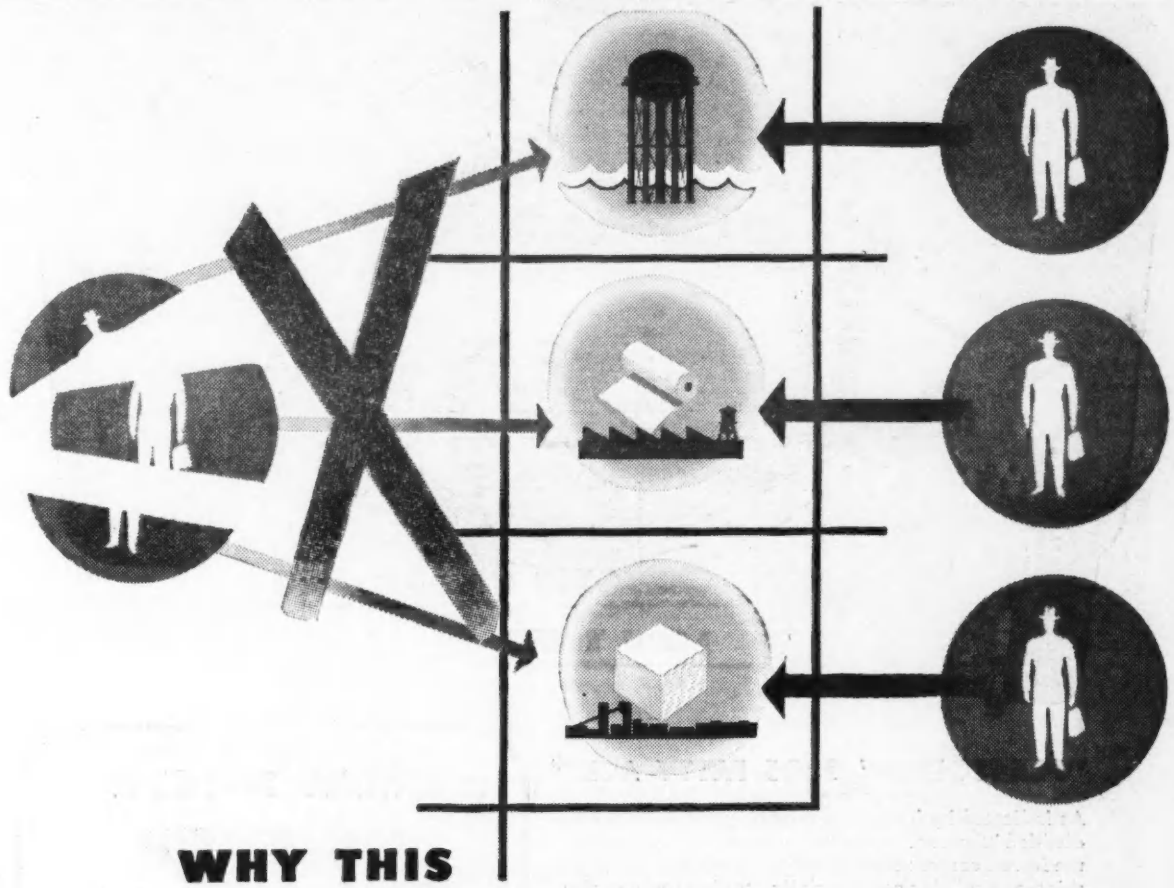
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.50 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
t.c.l.....ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l..ton.20.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅞- —
fancy, loose, same basis.....lb. .06⅛- —
special, loose, same basis.....lb. .05⅝- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .06 - .06⅛
50%, dms.....lb. .08½- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .10 - .15
kegs.....keg.10.00 - —

Sodium Sulphite—Terpin Hydrate

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 9.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs....lb. .09 - .09¼
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08¾
low, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex docs U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.... long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .80 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .46 - —
dms.....lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .80 - —



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Our textile specialist is thoroughly familiar with all chemicals utilized in textile manufacturing processes. But though many of the same chemicals are used in the paper, water or other industries, our textile specialist is not called in on their problems . . . because *his* entire experience is concentrated on textile operations. The paper, water and other industries are covered by SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE men who are experts in their respective fields.

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Terpineol, Alpha—Vanillin

Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, South ..... lb. .13 - —
prime, dms ..... lb. .35 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms ..... lb. .55 - .95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21¼
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 13.00 -15.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
with sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Theophylline, USP, bots., kgs .... lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 100 grams .. kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .34 - .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ..... lb. .16¼- .17
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, USP, kgs ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms lb. .83 - .84
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., cons., works .. lb. .68 - —
Metal, R.F.C ..... lb. .96 - —
Straits ..... lb. .95 - —
Oxide, bbls ..... lb. .96 - .97
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works .. lb. .94 - .96
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .56½- .57½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works .... lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works .... lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 53-gal. dms. lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works .. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works ..... lb. 40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .21½- —
Birmingham, Ala ..... gal. .20¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .23½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .23 - —
Dangerfield, Tex ..... gal. .23½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .22 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .20 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. .... gal. .23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district .... gal. .20 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md .. gal. .21½- —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .25 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .20½- —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .24½- —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .20¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .23 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .... gal. .20½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. .... gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. .... gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. .... gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va .. gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill. ... gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 30% bark and vine, bls. .. lb. .80 - .85
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks .... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs ..... lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. ..... lb. .85 - .95
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. .... lb. .24 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .24 - —
ton to truckloads, works ..... lb. .27 - —
less than tons, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .35½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms. ..... lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers ..... lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .57½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks ..... lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 .. lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 ..... lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 ..... lb. .11½- —
Zone 4 ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- .34
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms ..... lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers ..... lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l .... lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E .. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% .. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% .. lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% ... lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works ..... lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works ..... lb. 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns., works .. kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works .. lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .41
Haitian, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .12
Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Madras, bgs., futures ..... lb. .22 - .23
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ..... gal. .23 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South .. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .45 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .27½- —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works .. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ..... gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC ..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .34 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. ..... gram. 1.15 - 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east .. ton. 94.00 - —
42% N, bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west .. ton. 103.58 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ..... ton. 98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west .. ton. 107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. .. ton. 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton. 123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ..... ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls .. lb. .45 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock .. ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 75.00 - —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works .. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs .. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15

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This unusual product brings greater economy and efficiency to the manufacture of light-colored air-drying and baking alkyds.

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While 9315 is recommended primarily for air-drying finishes, it is used also in baking alkyds. It provides exceptional heat and light stability to these types of finishes.

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Of special interest is their use as partial or complete replacement of tung oil in the manufacture of fine varnishes. Another application is in the manufacture of less expensive varnishes which are superior to those now being made from ester-gum, tung oil combinations. Write for bulletin describing the properties and chemical reactions of Emery's M 461 R Dimer Acids.

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Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17¼
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units, .30 - .34
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .32 - .36
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .38 - .42
751,000 or more A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .40 - —

Minimum prices on natural Vitamin A acetate above prevail on quantities of five billion or more A units; the maximum of the above price range prevails on quantities less than one-half billion A units.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .48 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D, (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .04¾- .05
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾ Nom.
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾ Nom.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .50 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs. lb. .64 - .65
slabs, bgs lb. .63 - .64
crude, African, bgs lb. .45 - .47
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .47 - .49
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .56 - .57
slabs, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Candelilla, crude lb. .46 - .48
refined, bgs lb. .49 - .50

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs. ton lots lb. .79 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .85 - .86
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .83
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 2 lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dms., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .12½- .13
133°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Japan, bgs lb. .75 - .77
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom. black ref lb. .31 - .32
raw lb. .25 - .25½
Bohemian, bgs lb. .21½- .22
German, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots, lb. .76 - .77
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - —
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .29 - —
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - —
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26 - .27
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .25 - .26
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .20 - .21
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .21 - .21½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .19
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .33
cake, cs. lb. .33 - 34
Sugar cane, slabs, ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .13 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.50 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls. lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13½- .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45° dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
Xylenol, fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala. gal. .23¼- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
Petroleum, industrial, 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .27 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 - .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 - .59

Vinyl Acetate—Yellow, Iron Oxide

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .95 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .32 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. 0166- 0275

—Continued on page 83

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Helpful Cooperative Service

The Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee, which has reached the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment, has been most aptly described as a "unique and remarkable" organization. It has, beyond all question, earned that characterization in a highly necessary, sorely neglected area of industrial relations. Industrial relations, may it be declared, are far more than a matter of satisfaction between employer and employee. They encompass all the many contacts and impacts of business, from government to consumer.

The important relations with which the contact committee is concerned are those which have to do with the providing of drugs of proper strength and purity. The needs of the consumer are of first consideration in that respect. The demands of government are definitely set forth in Federal and State legislation. From these requirements comes a clear necessity that the drug industry be regulated: first, as to the nature of its products; secondly, as to its compliance with the standards in that connection determined.

More than a century and a quarter ago the drug industry, then in largest part the practicing profession of pharmacy, began the standardization of drugs in the establishment of the Pharmacopeia of the United States. Its endeavors in self-regulation grew with the years, adding a second compendium of standards, the National Formulary. Industrialization also grew in the field of providing drugs at least as much as it did in other fields. Self-regulation became too big a task, and the industrially official standards were given governmental status forty-three years ago with the enactment of the "pure drug" law, and regulation of the drug industry became a function of administrative government.

During the first two decades of the contemporaneous application of self-regulation in the preparation of drug standards and governmental regulation in their enforcement, the relations between the industry and government were marked by little more cooperation than is usual in such relations. In recognition of the need for cooperation and for better understanding of one for the other the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, the two organizations which represented the industrialization of pharmacal practice, created the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee. The new committee had two major functions:—(1) To cooperate in the construction of practicable, satisfactory standards for drugs; and (2) to cooperate in the reasonable, effective enforcement of those standards. It has made good in both.

The biggest need in all business today is cooperation in innumerable directions. Especially is this needed in the relations of business with government and with the public. Business can work with government. It must. Business can get along better with the public. It should. Out of the operations and experience of the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee and the self-regulatory system of drug standardization, all business can learn much that will be helpful.

For Economic Stability

The National Planning Association, an economic observation group comprising representatives of manufacturing management, agriculture, labor, and professional economists, has arrived at the conclusion that the United States need never again fall into a depression. It has reported that this nation can prevent any recession from developing into a depression. It bases its convictions largely on the records made in commercial economy thus far since the termination of the actual prosecution of World War II. Those records have to do with an abnormal period, characterized by a number of subnormal aspects, especially with reference to a buyer's getting his money's worth. And governmental subsidies have not been the sole contributors in that respect; nor have the demands of labor.

In such part of the optimistic views of the planning group as has been published, there is not one suggestion on what the nation, as producers, consumers, workers, shirkers, feather-bedders, subsidizers, or any other category, could do to avert a depression, or should do now to improve the not especially stable condition of the national economy. Diagnosis is the most popular practice in the field of economics. Agreement among the many diagnosticians is never wide or close. Objectives are propounded by the score—not all of them have been logically or practically determined. Everybody has something to say about what should be done. Very few, if any, have anything to say about how the doing is to be approached or performed. No larger number manifests any inclination actually to do anything.

Certainly, this nation can keep out of depressions. Almost as certainly, it will not. That assumption is readily to be made from the fact that the very popular belief is that the national income must be substantially increased as the first movement toward greater economic stability. The structure of that admittedly important economic factor does not now have the stability which it should have. Its weaknesses will but be increased by any more expansion of its volume. The first step toward real economic stability must be a determination by national policy that, in everything, from governmental service to personal purchase, the people, as individuals and as a whole, will get full value for their money.

For the Bookshelf

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. Edited by Raymond E. Kirk and Donald F. Othmer. Volume I: A to Anthrimides. Cloth; xxiv + 982 pages. New York: The Interscience Encyclopedia, Inc. $20.

This is the first step in a commendable, ambitious purpose to provide an English-language encyclopedic compilation of descriptive and analytical data on modern chemical and chemical engineering practice in the United States. There is a need for such a compilation of the scattered information so abundantly deriving from the tremendous development of chemistry as a science and as an economic factor through the first half of the present century. The editors of this purposed ten-volume work and their hundred or so contributing aids approach that need with a concept that is potential in a very satisfactory direction.

The scheme of this undertaking is not one of specialization. The goal is neither a handbook nor a collection of sharply slanted monographs. Its design is to te l practicing chemists and chemical engineers what they naturally are to be expected to desire to know about technologic areas with which their particular occupation must have occasional contact. Except insofar as practical applications demand, chemical and mathematical theories have been subordinated to working descriptions. The arrangement and the nomenclature have been selected on bases which are not in large part arbitrary. Some of the arrangement, the placing of lithium-aluminum hydride (without the hyphen), for example, under aluminum hydride among the A's, is a bit puzzling in the lack of the cross-reference which, doubtless, will come among the L's. The introduction is helpful as a guide. The nomenclature system is explained in a two-page note. Some quite commonly popular chemical names of industry are relegated to the "quotation" status, although there is nothing like strict adherence to the I.U.C. system.

Those are minor matters which will fade out as use accustoms the consulter to the system. The major thing is that the information presented is usefully constructed. As a general thing, a wide variety of correlated information is presented in what might be called a group article, for example, "Alkali and Chlorine," "Analgesics and Antipyretics." There is a particular usefulness about another grouping, of which "Analytical Chemistry" is typical. Such instances make it clear that this work is not a dictionary, even an encyclopedic expansion of definitions. It is an encyclopedia in the best sense of the term. The need for such "literature" is big and plain.

A TEXTBOOK OF COLLOID CHEMISTRY. By Harry Boyer Weiser. Second edition. Cloth; x + 444 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $5.50.

Designed to put a topping of colloids on the chemical knowledge acquired by students in a general physical course, this is a useful textbook. The author has followed a threefold purpose of providing fundamental acquaintance with colloid chemistry, systemizating and correlating the theories of colloid chemistry, and depicting its widely diversified applications in industry, science, and art. He has had a goodly measure of success in the decade of his first edition.

Professor Weiser derives much from Freundlich. He pays prefatory tribute to eighteen others prominent in colloid chemistry, but he wholly disregards there the monumental work of Alexander, as such, although the references to it are numerous.

It has, obviously, been necessary to take in much more area of application since the first edition appeared: colloids have gained in appreciation in that decade. As editor of the colloid section of the *Journal of Physical and Colloid Chemistry* and chairman of the National Colloid Symposium, Dr. Weiser has been able to keep well abreast of that development. He has fitted it into his textbook purpose quite well in the areas of adsorption, sols, gels, emulsions and foams, aerosols and solid sols, and in the colloidal aspects of contact catalysis and dyeing. The result is an instructive treatise in the field to which it is addressed.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 4*

tion; and whether the Reed-Bulwinkle carrier agreements act has produced results compatible with the intent of Congress.

Questions of economic concentration will continue to play a major role. Slated for study are such matters as the concentration of corporate savings, concentration of investment funds in insurance companies and investment houses, and the need for controls on the size of corporations.

Who's Blocking What?

Representative Frank B. Keefe, of Wisconsin, is very peeved over the delays he has encountered in trying to get action on his resolution for a congressional investigation of the possible harmful effects on humans of the continuous intake of chemicals which are applied to foods at one stage of production or processing. He's accusing the chemical and fertilizer industry of behind-the-scenes shenanigans.

Mr. Keefe should be looking in another direction, however, for the real culprits. There is no denying the fact that neither the chemical industry nor the fertilizer industry would welcome such an investigation as proposed by the Wisconsinite, but the real reason why Congress hasn't favored the probe is the lack of any evidence that the government favors such a probe. In fact, it is said, that the Department of Agriculture is antagonistic toward such an investigation.

His real aim in the investigation is not directed at chemical fertilizers so much as it is at the use of chemical substitutes or emulsifiers in foods that might displace the market for natural fats. Mr. Keefe's vocal outbursts have been mostly on this score, and chemical fertilizers and insecticides have been mentioned only incidently by him as possible sources of harmful effects on human diets.

Dutch Want U.S. Tin Furnace

The Dutch would like the United States government to get out of the tin-smelting business and put its $10,000,000 refinery at Texas City, Texas, up for purchase or lease by private industry. Under existing law RFC is directed to operate the plant until June 30, 1951.

The Texas City smelter was built shortly after the outbreak of the war when the Japs cut off our tin supplies from Malaya. It is the only tin-smelting plant in the Western Hemisphere and has been operating exclusively on ores from Bolivia. Dutch interests have been operating the plant for RFC since it was built under a fixed fee contract. They want the plant turned loose now so they can pick it up and run it for their own account.

It is expected that Congress will give consideration to the question sometime early next year. A bill for lease or sale of the plant to private industry was introduced in the house early last Spring by Representative Clark Thompson of Texas in whose district the plant is located, but it was sidetracked in committee.

In order to protect the private lessee or purchaser from foreign competition on the refined product, the bill also would put a duty of 3 cents per pound on tin metal imports. Tin ores would continue to come into the country free of duty. The bill was originated by the Dutch interests operating the plant, under the name of the Tin Processing Corporation, a subsidiary of the Billiton Company.

Europe Needs Nitrogen

The exceedingly dry weather experienced over most of Europe this year has done more than just retard the growth of crops; it has also created a problem of available nitrogen supplies by retarding hydroelectric power operations and consequently the production of calcium cyanamid.

It is reported that in some areas supplies of this valuable plant food have become so short that black market operations have sprung up at the retail level. Italy is one of the principal consuming areas that is feeling the effects of the shortage.

It is within the power of the United States government to lend considerable help over this difficult situation in Europe. Nitrogen supplies in this country are backing up for lack of markets, so much so that it has people in government and industry worried. Evidence of how anxious industry is to find new outlets for supplies can be found in the fact that the added export quota of 30,000 tons for this year, announced a few weeks ago by OIT, has already been completely taken up.

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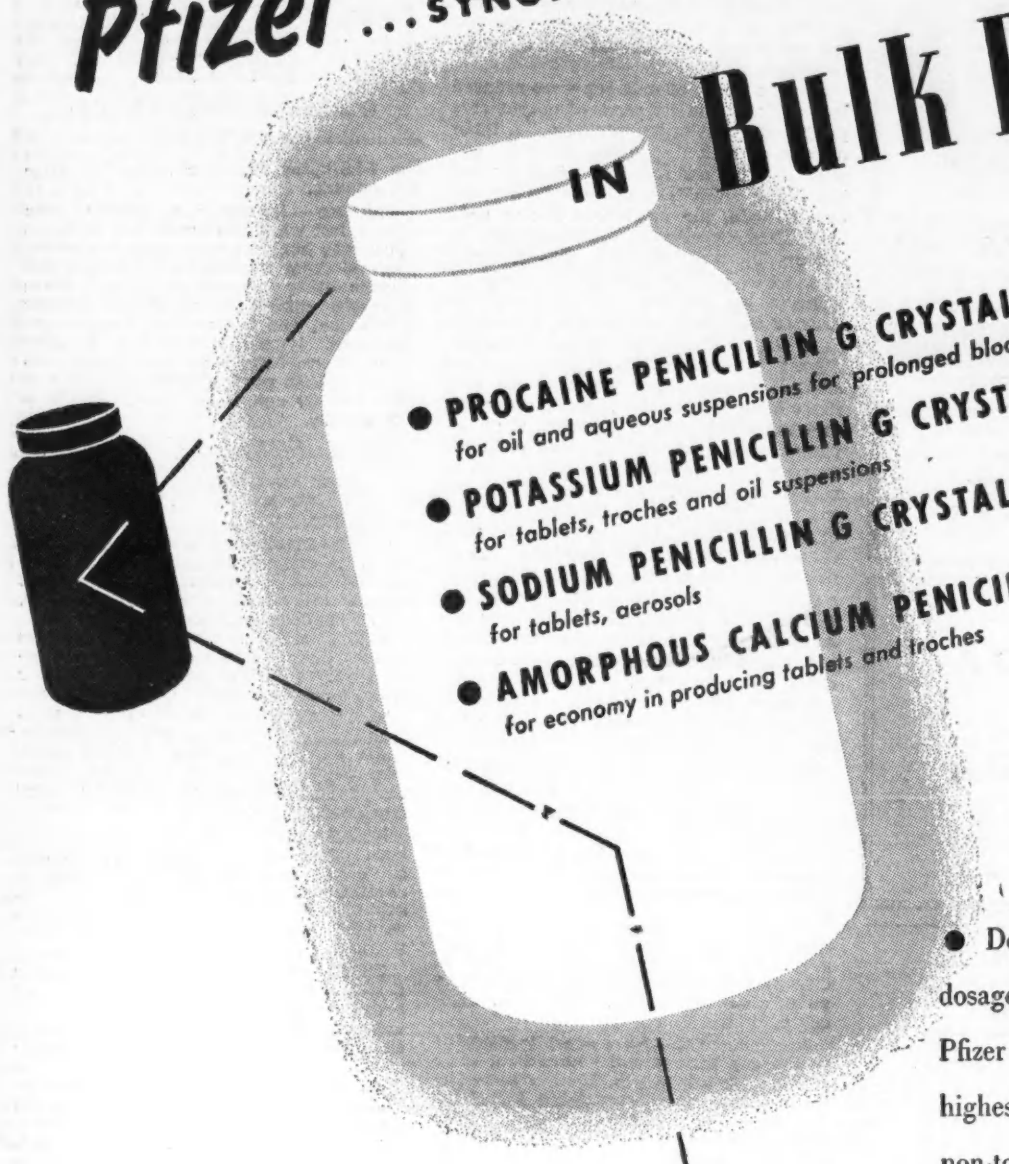

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Heavy Chemicals

Sodium stannate prices were reduced last week as a result of lower producing costs occasioned by the recent reduction in tin metal. This was the last of the tin based chemicals to be revised. In producing quarters it was stated that sales of the various tin chemicals have shown no significant expansion at the lower price levels and it appeared as though consumers are not convinced that the metal will be stabilized at current quotations. Recent declines in lead and zinc have not been reflected in the lead and zinc classification of heavy chemicals to date and sales have not exceeded the limit of actual requirements.

Surplus stocks of soda ash were reduced last week by the stoppage of output at a producing plant in the Midwest. A labor dispute cutback its production of caustic soda, chlorine and soda ash. As this plant has other units that make chlorine and caustic soda, the pinch was felt in soda ash. Other producers have aassisted in making up the deficiency in shipments. The tight position previously noted in chlorine has not been relieved and the scarcity was more pronounced with more than one producer behind on deliveries. Buying interest in copper sulphate has slowed down aappreciably and zinc sulphate has continued to experience a quiet movement. Cutback demand for sulphuric acid from the iron and steel industry has permitted stocks to increase in neighboring areas. Active buying interest was noted in ammonium bicarbonate. The dry-battery trade has continued to purchase white granular sal ammoniac. Prices for small lots of white arsenic have been reduced in proportion to the late decline in the carlot quotation. The Winter demand for calcium chloride has not started and probably will not until there is evidence of cold weather.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.7 percent for the week ending October 8, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 97.2 in the preceding week, and 100.3 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Export figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate—July exports totaled 2,039,580 pounds. The largest shipments, 1,078,200 pounds, were destined to Colombia, Cuba was second with 360,000 pounds and Guatemala third with 200,000 pounds.

Ammoniac Sal— Sales of white granular to the dry battery trade have held their gain so far this month. Inquiry from the leather and other consuming industries has shown no unusual activity. Stocks have continued sufficient to meet requirements promptly.

Antimony Sulphide — Establishment of lower prices for antimony metal is expected to be reflected in quotations of both the chloride and sulphide, but no price revisions were announced up to press time.

Arsenic—Reduction in the carlot price of white powered arsenic to 5½c. per pound has been followed by a downward revision in l.c.l. quotations. Small lots are now listed at 6¼c. to 6¾c., according to size. Metallic arsenic, prompt shipment from abroad was unchanged at 80c. to 90c. per pound.

Bauxite—According to French advices, total production of bauxite in 1948 was 764,030 metric tons of which 114,500 were exported. In the preceding year 656,138 metric tons were produced and 75,000 exported.Most of the bauxite exported by this country was shipped to Great Britain, which uses the French product exclusively, and to Germany, the United States and Scandinavian countries. Most of these outlets were cut off during the war, which had an adverse effect on the industry in this country. It is expected that the impetus given to hydro-electric development in southeastern France, coupled with plans to increase aluminum production to 150,000 tons by 1950, as compared with 45,000 tons in 1938, will increase the domestic demand for French bauxite. In view of the extent of the unexploited resources of China and India, the French bauxite industry is aware of the necessity for developing adequate export outlets.

Calcium Carbide—Exports in July totaled 733,760 pounds. The largest shipments, 206,000 pounds went to India with the Philippine Republic second at 100,000 pounds.

Chlorine — Supply conditions were tighter last week and more than one producer was behind on contract shipments. Demand from the chemical, solvent and various other consuming industries has increased sufficiently to crowd current production, and the market closed tight and firm. Export shipments in July amounted to 510,525 pounds. Canada received 193,250 pounds, Mexico was second with 159,900 and Korea third with 106,000 pounds.

Copper Cyanide — Market position steady with orders being entered at 38c. per pound works and 39¼c. delivered. Demand fair with small lot sales predominating.

Copper Sulphate—Relatively quiet last week. A cargo has been loaded at Jacksonville and Tampa and Florida fruit growers are getting shipments promptly. In other directions, demand was slow. The steel strike has shut off shipments in that direction and no new export inquiries have reached the market. Former prices have been sustained.

Nickel Chloride—Small lot sales have shown a better volume so far this month under an improved miscellaneous industrial inquiry. Current stocks have continued fully capable of taking care of requirements promptly.

Nickel Sulphate—Sales for plating use have increased moderately but the fats and oils trade appeared to be temporarily covered by contract. Production has kept supplies at a level to meet demand readily. No price charges have featured the market.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest in the liquid form has continued fair and of better dimensions than a month ago. It was stated that the soapmakers are taking on stocks mostly for current requirements. Flaked was the most active in the dry forms. July showed exports amounting to 382,396 pounds including 219,399 pounds to Canada and 65,520 to Italy.

Potassium Carbonate — Sales of calcined and hydrated holding up well to the glass trade. No unusual inquiry from other sources. Sales of liquid continued spotty for textile use.

Potassium Chlorate—Production moved steadily into match-making channels and have taken the major part of October output. Orders for November are now being booked at current prices. Perchlorate has been rather neglected so far this month with the fusee interests showing little attention.

Soda Ash—Labor difficulties at a producing plant have caused a decrease in slack stocks of soda ash and tightened supply conditions temporarily at least. Shipments have shown moderate gains to the paper, glass and other consuming industries since the turn of the month but it was stated that no unusual buying interest was inspired by the recent reduction in prices. Export shipments in July totaled 9,943,865 pounds including 5,695,130 pounds to Mexico and 2,596,150 pounds to Brazil.

Soda, Caustic—Market conditions were quite similar to those noted in soda ash. Moderate improvement in shipments is noted to the chemical, petroleum, soap and textile industries, while the supply situation has remained comfortable. So far there has been no unusual rush to renew 1950 contracts at the same basis as in 1949. Exports of solid in July were 14,731,923 pounds with Brazil taking 5,858,624 pounds and Indonesia 2,240,000 pounds. Exports of liquid in July totaled 4,691,056 pounds. The largest shipments 2,071,005 pounds were destined to Cuba.

Sodium Bicarbonate—July exports were placed at 2,182,068 pounds. The largest shipments, 972,150 pounds were destined

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Arsenic, white, l.c.l., ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 4.3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
218.1	218.1	222.4	224.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.8	121.8	121.8	123.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

to Canada, Mexico was second with 710,000 pounds and Colombia third with 146,700 pounds.

Sodium Chlorate — Miscellaneous inquiry has continued of satisfactory dimensions and there are no surplus stocks at the present time. Prompt shipments are well under contract but available at former price levels.

Sodium Nitrite—Consuming demand did not appear as active as noted a month ago and sales to the meat-packers, dye and metal industries were off slightly in volume. The tone of the market remained steady.

Sodium Silicate—Export shipments in July totaled 1,223,750 pounds. The largest shipments, 675,200 pounds, went to the Philippine Republic, Colombia was second with 200,300 pounds and Canada third with 199,800 pounds.

Sodium Stannate—Priced lower at 53.7c. per pound in drums in carlots and up to 60.2c. in smaller quantities, freight allowed East. The downward revision is the result of lower producing costs occasioned by the late reduction in the price of tin.

Acids

Chromic—Sales volume has increased moderately for plating uses so far this month. Stocks have continued comfortable and prices are unchanged. July exports totaled 77,500 pounds including 26,300 pounds to Austria and 11,200 to Italy.

Muriatic—Buying interest shows improvement over a month ago. Stocks continued adequate to meet requirements for home and export. July exports amounted to 394,301 pounds with Canada taking 332,740 pounds of the total.

Nitric—While small lot sales have predominated in the local market, the volume has shown some expansion. Prices have continued steady at former levels. July exports totaled 287,813 pounds, including 132,680 to Palestine.

Oxalic—No shortage of stocks at the present time. Demand has remained spotty both for home and export and production has kept a little ahead of requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Sulphuric—Stocks have remained fully adequate to take care of local requirements. Continuance of the steel strike has cutback demand from that source but reports from the South indicate shortages at some points where labor difficulties have interferred with production. Export

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shipments in July totaled 437,740 pounds, including 150,836 pounds to Venezuela.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Basis for a more optimistic outlook in the aluminum industry is reflected in figures released by the Aluminum Association, showing that shipments of sheet, plate and strip increased during August for the first time in six months. Shipments totaled 47,892,491 pounds in August compared with 41,711,932 pounds in July. Production of primary aluminum totaled 104,009,815 pounds during August compared to 111,553,030 pounds the previous month. Preliminary estimates of shipments for the month of September indicate a continuing upswing. Although it is not known how far gains into the future will project, orders in this month are expected to show a decided improvement over last month.

Antimony—Bureau of Mines states that recovery of secondary antimony from lead- and tin-base scrap totaled 2,592 short tons valued at $15,835,573 in 1948, a decrease of 6 percent from the 22,984 tons valued at $15,376,296, reclaimed in 1947. In 1948, 56 percent of all antimony recovered from scrap came from old battery plates, which is always the principal source of secondary antimony.

Copper — Consuming demand showed improvement last week with November sales broadening and October shipments now heavily under contract. It was stated that current crude production and that from secondary sources is running slightly over 60,000 tons a month with the steel and coal strikes making it difficult to increase output.

Production of refined copper in the United States in September was placed at 79,949 tons by the Copper Institute. Output in August was 85,777 tons. September production in foreign countries was 82,946 tons, making a combined output of 162,895 tons, against 169,881 tons in the preceding month. Domestic deliveries to consumers in September were 103,115 tons, compared with 90,739 tons in August. Domestic stocks on September 30 were 193,890 tons, against 217,167 on August 31. Daily average domestic production in September was 3,437 tons, compared with 2,927 in August and 3,673 tons the daily average for 1948.

Lead—Suppliers experienced a fair demand early last week but admitted that inquiry had slowed down to some extent at the close. The common grade remained at .1375c. at New York and .1355c. St. Louis basis.

New lead deposits have been found in Minas Gerais, Brazil in Matosinhos township, according to a report from Belo Horizonte.

Manganese — Domestic shipments of manganese ore (35 percent or more manganese) in the second quarter more than doubled those of the first quarter due to the usual seasonal increase, according to the Bureau of Mines. However, this in-

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crease represented a draft on mine stocks rather than larger mine production. Mine stocks reached a new post-war low of 6,681 short tons at the end of June 1949. Total shipments were 31,600 short tons for the second quarter and production was 24,361 tons; indicating that 23 percent of the shipments were from mine stocks. Montana continued to be the most important domestic source, shipping over 98 percent of the total for the quarter, 3,694 short tons of which was battery grade. Virginia resumed production in April, shipping 105 tons out of 128 tons produced in the second quarter. Minnesota began shipping manganiferous iron ore and ferruginous manganese ore (including 5-35 percent manganese) again in April. Total shipments during the second quarter were 478,100 short tons, and production was 478,200 tons. These figures represent 23 percent increase in production and 24 percent increase in shipments over the second quarter of 1948. Minnesota remained the principal source of these ores; shipping 96 percent of the total.

Quicksilver — Market situation quiet with prices unchanged. It was stated that stocks are being gradually liquidated. The price range was given at $73 to $74 per flask for 100 flasks or over and $75 to $76 for smaller quantities.

San Francisco.—The market here continues very quiet with metal quoted at $75 per flask following a slight drop in the preceding week.

Silver—Consuming demand steady with market maintaining a satisfactory degree of balance. The closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 73¼c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High ..	Sept. 7, 1949—73¼c.	Sept. 20, 1949—64d.
Low ...	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42½d.

Zinc—Prime western remained relatively quiet last week with demand from galvanizers seriously cutback by the continuance of the steel strike. The price continued at 9¼c. per pound St. Louis basis.

Smelter shipments slab zinc last month declined to 70,077 tons from 74,339 in August, American Zinc Institute reported. The figure includes domestic deliveries, export and drawback, and shipments for government account. Domestic shipments alone came to 60,220 tons in September, against 68,659 the previous month. Production continued to decline, amounting to 70,392 tons in September as against 73,819 in August, and 74,569 in July. Stocks on hand at the beginning of this month were 85,203 tons, compared with 84,888 tons at the beginning of September. Daily average production in September was 2,346 tons, compared with 2,381 in August and 2,323 tons for the year 1948. Unfilled orders at the end of September were 35,009 tons, against 43,336 on August 31.

Fertilizer Application Committee Plans Meeting

The National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application will hold its twenty-fifth annual meeting at the Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis., on October 24, in conjunction with the meetings of the American Society of Agronomy and the American Society for Horticultural Science. The program is as follows:—

Morning Session

"Twenty-Five-Year Progress with the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application," by Ove F. Jensen, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; "A Review of Available Kodachrome Slides and a General Discussion of Fertilizer Distributing Machinery," by Glenn A. Cumings, Department of Agriculture; "What's in the Bab?," by Robert H. Engle, National Fertilizer Association; "Pasture Fertilization As It Affects Pasture Grazing in the Southeastern United States," by O. E. Sell, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station; "Deep Application of Fertilizers," by Arnold W. Klemme, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, and "The Influence of Breeding and Fertilization on Wheat Improvement in the Pocket Area of Southern Indiana and Illinois," by R. Lathrope, Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

Afternoon Session

"Newer Developments in Corn Fertilization in Southeastern United States," by B. A. Krantz and R. W. Pearson, Department of Agriculture; "A Producer's Method of Fertilization for High Yield and Quality Corn Production," by P. E. Grubb, De Kalb Agricultural Association; "Fertilizer Applications Through Irrigation Waters," by F. H. Leavitt, Shell Chemical Corporation; "A Summary of the Most Recent Work on Nitrogen Fertilization," by W. E. Colwell and Samuel Tisdale, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Potential Needs of Trace Elements in Fertilizer Practice," by E. R. Purvis and Firman E. Bear, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station; "A Progressive Report on Plant Nutrition As Measured By Radioactive Trace Elements," by S. R. Olsen, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, and N. S. Hall, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station; "Let Your Imagination Work in Exploring Plant Nutrition Problems," by R. H. Bray, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and "Conservation of Fertilizer and Moisture Through Cultivation of Turfs," by Fred V. Grau, United States Golf Association.

Detrex Advances Allison

E. W. Allison has been elected secretary-treasurer of Detrex Corporation, manufacturer of industrial and dry-cleaning equipment and chemicals, Detroit. Mr. Allison, who has been with the company since 1941, has progressively advanced through the legal department, and the positions of assistant secretary and secretary of the company. In addition to taking charge of the financial operations of the company he retains his duties as secretary with supervision over the legal and personnel departments.

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AEC Appoints Johnson To Raw Materials Post

Jesse C. Johnson has been appointed to the newly established position of deputy manager of the raw materials operations office of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Johnson has been serving as assistant manager of the office, in charge of domestic production, since January, 1948.

As deputy manager, Mr. Johnson will assist manager John K. Gustafson in administering the entire AEC program for the acquisition and production of all raw materials, including uranium, used in the national atomic energy program.

Frank H. MacPherson, former manager of the Polaris-Taku Mining Company, Vancouver, B. C., has been appointed manager of the AEC raw materials office at Grand Junction, Colo. He succeeds P. C. Leahy, who has been named to the position of chief of the maintenance division at the commission's Idaho operations office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Down in July

Production of steel shipping barrels and drums decreased during July, with the industry producing 1,832,862 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 515,319 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,343,209 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,086,560 heavy-type barrels and drums, 558,392 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,499,699 packages, kegs and pails in June.

Dow Buys Ohio Acreage

The board of directors of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has authorized the purchase of 250 acres of land along the Ohio river in the vicinity of Ironton, Ohio. The company, which took options on the tract about a year-and-a-half ago, said that it had no immediate plans for the property and regarded the land "simply as a stand-by site for possible future chemical production."

Merchants Moves Chi. Office

The Merchants Chemical Company has moved its Chicago office and warehouse to 3100 South California avenue, effective today. The office was formerly located in the Tribune Tower, and the warehouse was at 3601 South Racine avenue. Ray B. Harcombe continues as Chicago manager of the company.

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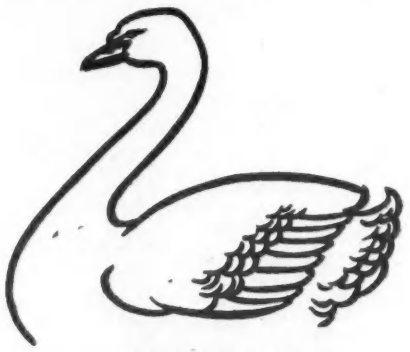
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Petroleum Derivatives

Business was definitely better in the market for petroleum derivatives last week. Aromatics producers reported a flood of inquiries from buyers unable to get coaltar material because of the steel strike, adding that call from regular sources had also improved. There was also a rise in demand for aliphatics, although the volume of sales was at a somewhat slower pace. Quotations were maintained all around.

Regular users of petroleum-source toluol and xylol experienced no difficulty in obtaining all the material they needed. New customers were not so fortunately situated. Makers, who all were operating on the principle of preference to long-standing accounts, doubted that they would be able to do much about the influx of new business.

With the exception of one marketer, who stated that that company was in a position to take on any and all bids, higher boilers and blends were also being doled out to regulars first, newcomers last. Stocks of these materials were reported adequate to meet requirements of all old accounts.

Consumer interest in aliphatics stepped up during the period, but sellers, while reporting good business, emphasized that sales were still far from peak levels. Supplies were plentiful all along the line.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—With coaltar stocks sinking rapidly because of the steel strike, sellers of petroleum toluol and xylol were finding more and more customers at their doorsteps last week. However, since petroleum makers continued to operate on the principle that regular buyers deserved first crack at the available supplies, little, if any, of this new business was accommodated. Meanwhile, demand from the paint trade, which had been good in August and September, remained excellent, with October showing signs of equaling or perhaps exceeding sales levels of the previous two months. There was sufficient material around to take care of all long-standing accounts, but producers were doubtful whether they could do much about the flood of inquiries from former coaltar customers. Prices of pure petroleum aromatics were firm all along the line.

Most marketers of higher boilers and blends during the week followed a similar policy of handling regular business first, and taking on new accounts only when and if there was surplus material available. Apart from the influx of bids from buyers unable to get pure coaltar aromatics, business volume continued to make substantial gains. One seller reported that sales to regulars alone have risen an average of 20 percent. This producer, while emphasizing that preference was being given to long-standing customers, stated that this company, because of its large production and vast private tankcar fleet, was in a position to take on any and all new business. Another maker of aliphatic-aromatic blends, which recently decided to get into the motor benzol market, reported that that line of materials was moving steadily into gasoline channels. Quotations were steady all around, and, barring an upheaval in gasoline, they were expected to remain that way.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The pace of buying quickened again last week, despite continuance of the steel tieup. Producers were careful to note, however, that the current volume of business, while good, was still short of superlative levels. The supply position continued excellent in all areas. There was no change in the price structure. In Philadelphia, where a purely local situation prevailed, tankcars were posted at 13c. per gallon. At other East Coast points, tanks were quoted at 14c. In group 3, the price was 10⅞c., tankcars.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 1 totaled 258,848,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 259,189,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 341,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 221,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 120,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lacquer Diluent—Call from lacquer makers mounted during the period. Business continued unaffected by the steel walkout, and sales, though good, were still far from peak levels. Offerings remained plentiful in all areas. Listings were maintained. Group 3 marketers quoted 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon for tankcars, while East Coast sellers held at 16c., tanks.

Mineral Spirits—Prices continued unchanged throughout last week's market. Philadelphia sellers, still under local influences, quoted 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast marketers were 1c. higher, naming 14c., tanks. Group 3 producers ranged from 9⅞c. to 10⅜c., tankcars. Consumer interest, particularly from the protective coatings industry, was up again, the steel strike notwithstanding. The trade expected that the walkout would cause no immediate repercussions in this section, but pointed out that a long steel shutdown was another story and would undoubtedly take a heavy toll. There was no problem about supplies, offerings continuing in excellent availability all around.

Rubber Solvents—Demand was viewed as normal for this time of year. The supply situation remained on a par with previous levels, continuing good. Quotations were firm. In group 3, prices held at 10⅜c. to 11⅜c. per gallon for tankcars. Along the East Coast, 15c., tanks, was the prevailing listing.

Stoddard Solvent—Consuming interest, especially from the paint trade, continued on the rise during the past seven days. Producers of this aliphatic naphtha, while noting the increase in business, pointed out that sales were still far short of peak levels. Stocks were plentiful all around. Prices were without variance. In Philadelphia, where purely local factors prevailed, the price for tankcars was 13c. per gallon. Elsewhere in the East, the market was 1c. higher, at 14c., tanks. In group 3, listings ranged from 10⅜c. to 10⅞c., tankcars.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Business continued to show improvement in this section too last week. Volume, though good, was nevertheless below capacity levels. Supplies were adequate in all areas. Prices were steady, holding at 15c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅜c., tankcars, group 3.

Lighter Fractions

The market for liquefied petroleum gases was reported fairly firm during the period. Butane remained at 3½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, and propane continued at 2½c., tanks, same basis. Both products, particularly the former, were in considerably narrower supply. The pinch was attributed to the starting up of Winter motor fuel operations and the low volume of production in August and September. As of last week, only spot butane was available.

Call for heptane, hexane and pentane remained moderate. Availability of these lighter fractions was good all along the line. Prices were steady, at 12½c. to 13½c. 13½c. to 14½c. and at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, respectively.

Miscellaneous

Fuel Oil—Arrivals during the week totaled 516,509 barrels of fuel oil from Curacao, Aruba and Caripito.

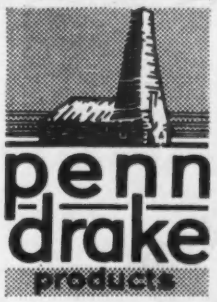
Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market for solvents and diluents continues firm with some increase noted in call for lacquer diluent, although sales are not considered above normal for this period. Supplies on all items are ample, with no price changes contemplated. Cleaning solvent quoted at 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area; lacquer diluent posted from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent, 15.7c. to 19½c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand for lighter fractions continues to increase slightly with prices firm on both propane and butane at 7.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area.

Spotty demand continues to exist for high-melting waxes, with offerings in good availability for all grades. Prices are as follows:—140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery San Francisco, 6.95c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted at 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c per pound, respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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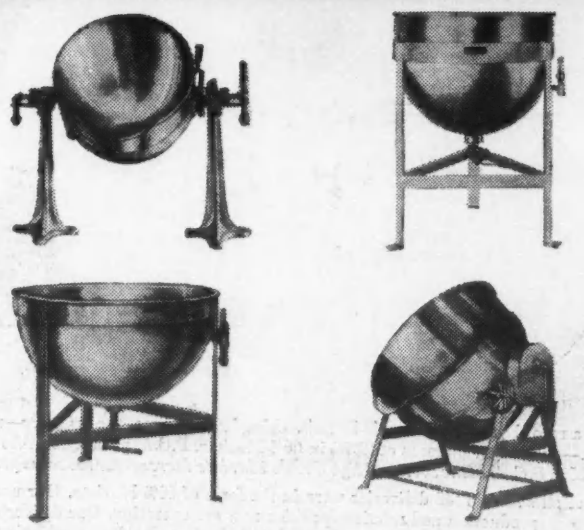

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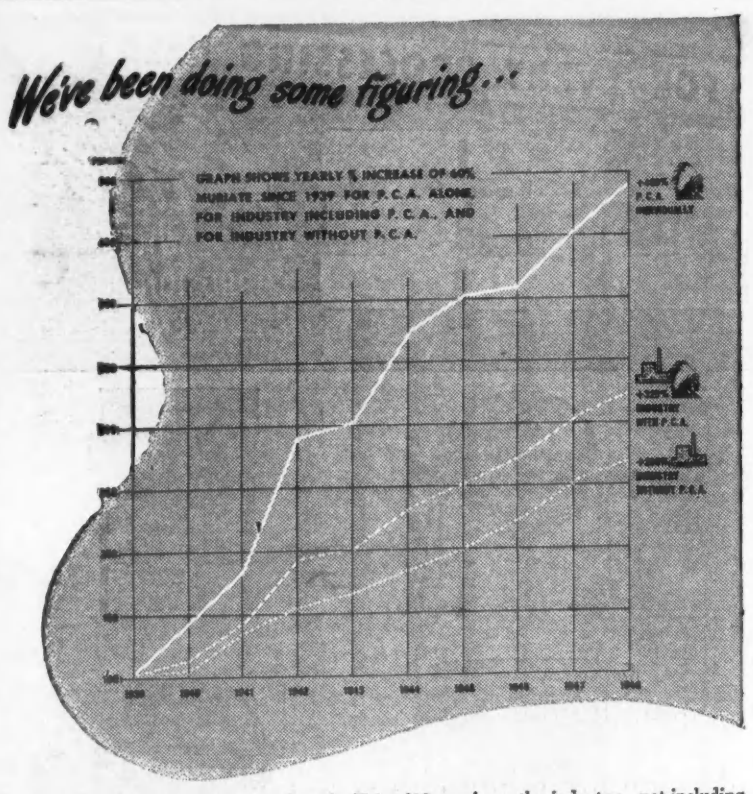
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Agricultural Chemicals

Chilean sodium nitrate prices were reduced last week. Dried blood advanced in price under persistent buying for stock-feed use. The closing price was the highest recorded since January, 1948. There were no other price changes in packinghouse byproducts, although the tone of the feeding grade of bone meal was easier with offerings freer. Increased production of thallium sulphate was reflected in lower prices, the first price revision since November, 1947. A producer of 2.4-d stated that buyers were showing more interest in contracts, a condition rather unusual for this weed-killer. Other pesticide materials were seasonally quiet.

Shipments of ammonium sulphate have been restricted by the steel strike but there appeared to be no shortage of converters' stocks. Slow demand was noted for superphosphate from mixers and stocks at plants are said to be increasing. Farmers, visualizing the fertilizer supply outlook as comfortable, are showing no disposition to lay in stocks at the present time. The tobacco season for cyanamide is nearing its close. Potash producers have kept deliveries flush with contract schedules.

Export and import figures appearing below are from the Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Prices steady, with bookings satisfactory for November-December. Farmers not taking on stocks of mixed goods at present, which suggests heavy demand for Spring delivery. Export shipments from January 1 to July 31 were 251,360 tons.

Ammonium Sulphate—Market situation relatively quiet, with shipments mostly suspended from steel mills but going forward from utility companies where coal stocks are sufficient to sustain production. It was stated that converters' stocks are fairly large, but are not moving as freely as had been expected. The price at Birmingham, Alabama, was given at $45 per ton, carlots, in bulk, the same as coke-oven sulphate at the ovens. Mixers are not urgent in their call for deliveries, because farmers are not inclined to purchase stocks of mixed fertilizer at this time for Spring use.

Bureau of Mines places August production of cokeoven ammonium sulphate at 134,365,200 pounds, and 10,302,200 pounds made from purchased synthetic ammonia. These figures show increases of 4.8 percent and 62.4 percent, respectively, over the preceding month. Combined output from January 1 to August 31 was 1,123,-932,062 pounds from cokeovens and 65,-963,526 pounds from purchased synthetic ammonia, compared with 1,089,678,600 pounds from cokeovens and 37,688,400 pounds from purchased synthetic ammonia for the corresponding period in 1948. Sales in August amounted to 123,425,577 pounds of cokeoven sulphate and 9,925,200 pounds made from synthetic ammonia, against 115,125,161 pounds of cokeoven material and 6,374,301 pounds made from synthetic ammonia in July. Stocks on August 31 totaled 68,424,050 pounds, compared with 58,216,248 on July 31 and 60,-304,226 pounds on August 31, 1948.

Bone Meal—No new price changes from the decline noted in our previous report. The feeding grade did not receive much support last week, and the market could not be described as firm. Sales of the fertilizer grade were fairly steady.

Castor Pomace—Contract consumers are getting shipments of this material, but there have been no additional offerings in the market. Inquiry was fairly active.

Cyanamide—Tobacco farmers have just about finished their season for this material. They use it for weed control to sterilize the soil for Spring planting. Demand during the past two months has been steady. No price changes have taken place. Importations during July were 5,-081 tons. Imports from January 1 to July 31 were 63,482 tons, compared with 61,847 tons for the same period a year ago.

Dried Blood—Priced higher, with the feed trade taking on stocks at the advance. Sales in New York and Chicago were reported at $10.50 per unit of ammonia.

Fish Meal—Menhaden meal was offered in the Baltimore area at $180 and $185 per ton for 60 and 65 percent protein, respectively. It is not expected that much more will be made, as the fishing season off the east coast is rapidly approaching its close.

Hoof Meal — Trading remained quiet, with suppliers naming $7.50 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Not much available, not much inquiry.

Sodium Nitrate—Chilean nitrate prices were reduced $3 per ton establishing the market for carlots at $51.50 per ton in bags and $48 in bulk. There are substantial stocks at present with the supply outlook favorable. Current demand has not exceeded seasonal dimensions. Domestic nitrate prices were unchanged.

Tankage — Prices remained unchanged at $10 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago. Feeders bought moderately and were not inclined to increase their views to secure stocks.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Sodium nitrate, Chilean, $3 per ton.
Thallium sulphate, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments have shown a tendency to slow down, compared with previous months as the result of a slackening in demand from acidulators stemming from a slow inquiry for mixed fertilizer. It is expected that a heavy demand for Spring usage will eventually develop, as farmers are not purchasing fertilizer now for Spring consumption as has been done in the past few years. Present prices of phospate rock are based on oil at $1.70 per barrel and labor at $1.03 an hour. July exports amounted to 140,-448 tons, and included 80,489 tons of Florida land pebble and 59,959 tons of other phosphate rock. Total exports from January 1 to July 31 were 682,341 tons, against 885,419 tons and 1,143,288 tons for similar periods in 1948 and 1947, respectively.

Superphosphate—No unusual activity in the market. There is a disposition to postpone purchases of mixed fertilizers, and acidulators have sufficient stocks of superphosphate to meet the current extent of demand without difficulty. It is stated if the present buying policy continues, farmers may experience difficulty in securing requirements when the Spring season arrives. Exports of normal superphospate in July were 32,015 tons. Exports from January 1 to July 31 were 239,106 tons. Exports of concentrated in July were down to 328 tons and for the first seven months 9,877 tons. Exports of normal last year for the first seven months amounted to 115,784 tons and concentrated 19,012 tons.

Potashes

Shipments of muriate to fertilizer mixers accounted for most of the week's movement. It was stated that production is fully up to schedule and the market is holding a satisfactory degree of balance. The export movement during July amounted to 6,841 tons, against 4,599 tons for the same month in 1948. Total exports from January 1 through July were 51,918 tons, compared with 43,436 and 49,800 for corresponding periods in 1948 and 1947, respectively. There were no importations in July.

Pesticides

Chlordane—Buying interest seasonally quiet with some shipments of the agricultural grade moving to southern areas. Producers list this grade at 82c. per pound in drums at stockpoints. Resale technical material has been offered at 80c. per pound in ton lots and at 82c. to 84c. in smaller quantities f.o.b. delivered.

Household Insecticides—Exports in June were placed at 992,000 pounds, the lowest for any month since February. Total exports for the first half of 1949 were 6,789,000 pounds including 973,000 pounds to Indonesia, 780,000 to Venezuela and 660,000 to Canada. Total exports for the same period in 1948 amounted to 13,-730,000 pounds.

Paradichlorobenzene — Fall inquiry is reaching the market and sales are increasing. Stocks are comfortable and prices are unchanged. June exports totaled 194,-000 pounds including 127,000 to Canada. Exports for the first six months were 1,-202,000 pounds, compared with 1,695,000 for the corresponding period in 1948.

Pyrethrum—Market position firm at recent advance. Importations during June

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

amounted to 2,044,000 pounds including 1,933,000 from British East Africa, 55,000 from Belgian Congo, 53,000 from Yugoslavia and the remainder from Peru. This total was high for any month during the past year and a half and brought the amount to 5,636,000 pounds for the first six months in 1949. For the same period in 1948, total imports were 711,000 pounds.

Rotenone — Importations of rotenone-bearing materials in June amounted to 80,000 pounds, practically all from Peru. Total imports from January 1 to June 30 amounted to 3,858,000 pounds including 2,900,000 from Peru. Imports for the same period in 1948 were 3,651,000 pounds.

Thallium Sulphate—Priced lower at $13 per pound in quantity lots delivered and $15.50 in small quantities. Increased production has placed the market in a more comfortable supply condition and an effort has been made to stimulate consuming inquiry.

Fertilizer Control Officials

—Continued from page 7

Park Yates, of Oklahoma; and past president Cloaninger who serves on the committee as an ex-officio member.

At the close of the one-day session, the members were guests at a dinner given in their honor by the National Plant Food Council. Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the council, welcomed the guests at the dinner with a brief address in which he lauded the work of the control officials and cautioned them against legislative moves in Congress which might invade their provinces.

The working session of the convention covered various aspects of fertilizer problems, including registration forms, specimen labels, and the inclusion of minor elements in mixed fertilizers. Members also heard reports on fertilizer usage in Canada, the fertilizer outlook for 1950, grades and higher analysis and economic poisons in fertilizers.

L. W. Kephart of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who spoke on the latter subject, was skeptical of any major developments in the field of commercial production of economic poisons in fertilizers at an early date. While a number of research projects are going on in this connection, he said, the question of added costs, care in handling and methods of application are all problems to be faced in gaining any widespread market for the products.

He said that only one mixture is presently on the market, a mixture of fertilizer and 2, 4-D, and this has been registered with the Department of Agriculture only for use on lawns and golf courses. None has yet been registered for use on farming lands. He pointed out that under the Federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act mixtures of fertilizers and economic poisons must be registered before they can be marketed.

The outlook for fertilizer in the 1950 crop year was discussed in very optimistic terms by L. G. Porter, of the Production and Marketing Administration, who said that supplies appear to be in a more favorable position than at any time since the war. He predicted increased supplies of each of the three main elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

A. L. Mehring, of the division of fertilizer and agricultural lime of the Bureau of Plant Industry, read a paper on higher analysis fertilizer grades in which he gave a brief historical outline of the developments that created the need for higher analysis grades of fertilizers and what has been done to meet the need.

Agricultural Chemists Ass'n. Headed by Queen

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, holding its sixty-third annual meeting October 10 to 12 in the Shoreham hotel, Washington, elected W. A. Queen, chief of the Division of State Cooperation of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, as its president for the new year.

Mr. Queen succeeded L. D. Walker of Vermont who became ex-officio member of the executive committee. Elected as vice-president was H. A. Halvorson of Minnesota, while W. B. White of the Food and Drug Administration, H. J. Fisher of Connecticut, and E. L. Griffin of the Insecticide Division of the Department of Agriculture were named to the Executive Committee.

The three-day meeting was featured by the submission of numerous reports of progress and conclusions on new testing and assaying methods, covering foods, drugs, fertilizers, insecticides, and a variety of other products.

At the close of the meeting, members of the association were guests at a dinner given in their honor by the Chemical Control Committee of the National Fertilizer Association.

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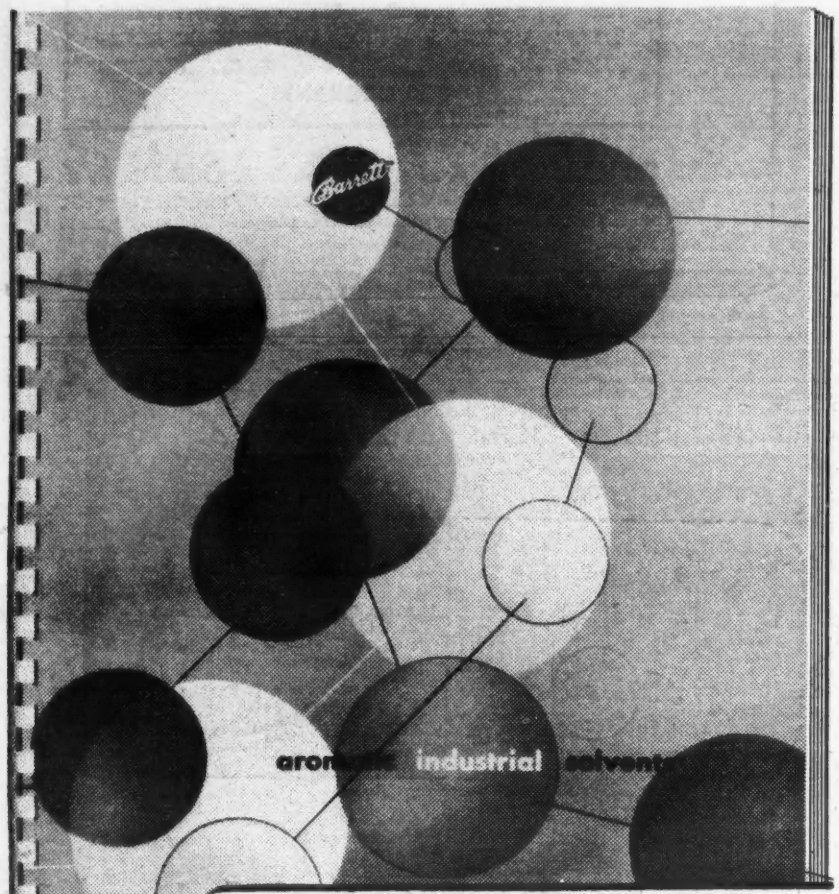

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It is hoped that this information will be of value to the consumer of aromatic solvents, and that the attention of others will be brought to the opportunities these solvents offer in the formulation and improvement of countless industrial products and processes. A copy will gladly be sent you in response to a request on your letterhead. No cost or obligation, of course.

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Coaltar Chemicals

The strikes in coal and steel continued to hold the principal interest of the coaltar industry last week. Some shortages had already developed and there were indications that there might be others if the strikes lasted any length of time. Despite these conditions, prices were reported unchanged.

Stocks of some items were on hand and there was some raw material coming through from gas plants and the few steel mills that were not struck, but this did not amount to a great deal when examined against the demand.

Benzol, toluol and xylol, among the first items to be hit by the steel strike, were in a very tight position. Makers of synthetic phenol were trying to keep their production as high as possible, but with the supply of benzol what it was, it was felt that they would be in a difficult spot unless the strike were settled within thirty days. Phthalic anhydride continued short and all producers still were not into capacity production as a result of the normal lag in stepping up operations, which was necessitated by the increased demand. More recently they were hampered by the condition of naphthalene brought about by the strike.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry were scheduled to produce at only 9.3 percent of their potential. This was equivalent to 172,000 tons of steel ingots and castings as compared to 1,775,400 tons during the comparable period a year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—No real change was noted in the market for this material last week. Supplies continued extremely tight because of the steel strike. There was some material available as a result of operations in a few steel mills that were not on strike and from gas plants, but it was pointed out that this was only a small amount as compared to the needs of the industry. Demand continued to run high. There were no indications of any price changes, at least for the time being.

Output of motor grade benzol during August was 1,148,250 gallons, or 7.8 percent lower than the 1,245,715 gallons produced during the preceding month. It was, however, considerably above the production in August a year ago. At that time output was 740,900 gallons. The output during the first eight months of this year was 12,658,007 gallons, as compared to 6,275,400 gallons for the comparable period a year ago. Nitration (1°) material was produced in the amount of 2,507,922 gallons during August, while in July the output was 2,715,309 gallons. This meant August was 7.6 percent lower than the previous month. During August a year ago the production was recorded at 3,671,800 gallons. Through the first eight months of this year the output was 20,605,260 gallons, while during the comparable period a year ago it was 28,732,200 gallons.

Production of industrial pure (2°) benzol during August was reported to be 7,921,771 gallons. This was 22.4 percent higher than the production of July, which was 6,473,171 gallons. During August a a year ago the output was 8,028,800 gallons. The first eight months of this year showed an output of 70,614,594 gallons of the material as compared to 66,310,700 gallons for the corresponding period a year ago. The production of all other grades during August was 95,187 gallons as compared to 158,033 gallons in July. This represented a drop of 59.8 percent. August production last year was 206,300 gallons. The first eight months of this year showed an output of 1,439,591 gallons, while during the comparable period a year ago the production was 2,037,800 gallons.

Coaltar—Although there was enough of the re-sale material available to last for a time, the industry was still watching the strikes in coal and steel and hoping for an early settlement. It had been reported that supplies would be good through this month but if the strikes should persist after that date the industry might be pinched for material.

Crude coaltar was produced in the amount of 58,074,698 gallons during the month of August. This represented a gain of 5.7 percent over the July figure of 54,954,357 gallons. During August a year ago the output of the material was 62,948,700 gallons. Production during the first eight months of this year reached 495,936,648 gallons, as compared to 483,483,200 gallons for the comparable period a year ago.

Creosote—The steel strike was having its effect on the production of this material during the week along with most of the other items in the coaltar field. The situation was not so bad as it was regarding other materials, however because the considerable importations from abroad were holding the supply up to a good point, and added to that was the fact that in recent months the demand for the item had not been so strong as to take all of the available material off the market. This did not mean that producers were not interested in seeing the strike over, for in some sections of the industry it had been said recently that the prospects for future sales seemed a bit brighter.

Output of creosote oil during August was reported to be 1,301,186 gallons, while during July it was 1,524,128 gallons. This meant that August was down by 14.6 percent. The production for August a year ago was 2,589,000 gallons. During the first eight months of this year the output of this material was 15,639,388 gallons, as compared to 24,579,700 gallons during the comparable period in the previous year.

Cresol—The domestic material was feeling the effects of the strikes along with most other coaltar items last week, but there was still some being made available as a result of operations of gas plants and the steel mills that were not closed by the strike. Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the week and there were no signs that there would be any in the immediate future.

Cresylic Acid—There was still some material being made available last week as a result of the operations of gas plants and the steel mills that were not affected by the strike, but this was only a small percentage of the amount that could be produced were it not for the steel and coal situation. Demand continued to hold at good levels and there was no definite word on any possible price changes. During the week it was reported that arrivals in New York amounted to 411 drums from Liverpool and 44 from Sydney.

Naphthalene—The strikes in the coal and steel industries last week were restricting the supply of this material at the same time that the increased need for phthalic anhydride was putting a heavier demand on the product. It was said in some sections of the industry that the biggest part of this material was now going into the production of phthalic. There was no definite word on price revisions during the week.

Production of crude naphthalene, solidifying at less than 70°C., amounted to 1,236,667 pounds in August. This was 89.3 percent higher than the July output of 654,461 pounds. In August a year ago, however, the production was 1,503,200 pounds. Through August of this year the output was 9,063,268 pounds as compared to 10,360,300 pounds for the corresponding period in the previous year. Production of the material solidifying at 70°C. and less than 79°C. totaled 3,981,679 pounds during August. This was 5.6 percent lower than the output of July, which was 4,217,600 pounds. August production a year ago was considerably ahead of this year's, for during that time the output was recorded at 7,163,400 pounds. Through August of this year the production of the material totaled 46,872,554

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
110.1	110.1	110.1	156.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended October 1 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	907,995
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	23,512,311
Benzol	gals.	2,962,933
Coaltar	gals.	10,991,527
Creosote oil	gals.	611,702
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,452,793
Phenol	lbs.	172,040
Toluol	gals.	592,586
Xylol	gals.	133,809

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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pounds, while during the comparable period a year ago it was 57,121,800 pounds.

Phenol—There were some reports during the week that the supply of the synthetic material was tightening up and producers were watching the strike situation closely and hoping for an early settlement, for the situation in benzol was becoming tighter by the day. It was said that unless the strike should end within thirty days it would be difficult to obtain synthetic phenol. Meanwhile, the demand continued good and producers were relying largely on what benzol they had on hand. The price structure was unchanged during the week.

Pyridin—The market for this material was largely unchanged during the past week. Imports from Australia during the last month or so were considerable and were helping the supply situation somewhat, but there was still the strike situation which was, of course, hindering production. There was no word of any price changes during the week.

Production of pyridin, crude bases, during August of this year amounted to 29,533 gallons as compared to 35,481 gallons during the preceding month. This meant that August output was down by 16.8 percent. The production during August a year ago amounted to 38,300 gallons. During the first eight months of this year the production of the material was recorded at 292,087 gallons, as compared to 273,400 gallons during the previous year. The refined (2°) material was produced in the amount of 113,853 pounds during August, as compared to 89,880 pounds in July. This represented a production increase of 26.7 percent. During August a year ago the production of the material was 72,400 pounds. The first eight months of this year showed an output of 789,171 pounds as compared to 677,700 pounds for the comparable period of the previous year.

Solvent Naphtha—As far as the price structure was concerned, there were no revisions reported for this material during the past week and no indications that there were any immediately pending. Some material was still obtainable as there were still a few steel plants running but as compared to the overall needs it was not considerable.

Solvent naphtha production figures indicate that the crude, heavy solvent was produced in the amount of 411,184 gallons during August. This was 0.1 percent less than the July production of 411,597 gallons. Production in August a year ago was 478,900 gallons. The total output of this material in the first eight months of the year was 3,101,009 gallons, while during the comparable period a year ago it was 3,358,400 gallons. Production of the refined, light solvent during August amounted to 35,998 gallons, as compared to 32,097 gallons during July. This meant that the August production was 12.2 percent better than that of the previous month. The output of the material during August a year ago was 47,600 gallons. The output during the first eight months of the current year was 266,530 gallons, as compared to 405,400 gallons during the comparable period a year ago.

Toluol—Supplies of this material continued tight last week and there was no hope that they would be otherwise while there were strikes on in coal and steel. Demand was high, as it had been even before the strike. Consumers needed the material and producers were doing their best to ship it to them but about all they had to rely on was the production that came from the gas plants and from the few steel plants that were not out on strike. Prices held at their previously established levels during the week and there were no indications that any were pending, at least not while the strikes continued.

Nitration (1°) toluol was produced in the amount of 1,837,123 gallons during August, while in July the figure for output was 1,665,238 gallons. This meant that August output was up 10.3 percent. During August last year the production of the material was 1,919,800 gallons. During the first eight months of this year production was 14,618,074 gallons, while during the comparable period a year ago it was 15,089,500 gallons. Industrial pure (2°) material was recorded at 508,880 gallons during August. This was 15.2 percent below the July production of 600,173 gallons. During August of the previous year the output was 464,700 gallons. The first eight months of this year showed an output of 4,520,268 gallons as compared to 3,387,900 gallons for the comparable period a year ago. Production of all other grades amounted to 42,807 gallons during August. This was a decrease of 16.2 percent from the output of 51,110 gallons in July. During August a year ago the output was recorded at 18,600 gallons. The first eight months of this year showed a total output of 418,986

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gallons, as compared to 188,300 for the comparable period a year ago.

Xylol—This material was in an extremely tight position last week. It had been tight before the strikes, but with the labor difficulties added to the general situation, it was reported by some producers to be almost impossible to obtain. Demand, meanwhile, continued high and the industry saw no reason why it should fall off. Prices held at former levels during the week and showed no signs of undergoing any revisions in the immediate future.

Production of xylol, all grades, during August amounted to 686,795 gallons. This was 12.1 percent higher than the production of July, which amounted to 612,470 gallons. August production a year ago was 627,800 gallons. During the first eight months of 1949 the output of this material was reported to be 5,238,810 gallons, while during the comparable period in the previous year it was 4,868,100 gallons.

Intermediates

Acid, Benzoic—Pricewise, this material was unchanged during the past week. The supply was reported to be holding up at good levels and demand was steady.

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic—The relationship between supply and demand was reported to be balanced. Prices were without change.

Phthalic Anhydride—All producers of this item were not running at full capacity last week, but they were doing the best they could with what they had on hand. The supply of naphthalene had been hit by the strikes, and most of the available material was being diverted into phthalic production. When the strikes came about, producers were in the process of stepping up production to meet the suddenly increased demand, and the labor difficulties in steel and coal put a stumbling block in their way.

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Gregg Doubts Trade Pacts

—Continued from page 3

perienced—have resulted from reductions in our duties in the trade agreements program.

"Our imports are at a peak, in my judgment, mainly because our production, employment and prosperity are at a peak, a fundamental fact that our foreign sources of supply might well bear in mind. Certainly the effects of the concessions obtained and granted have been almost wholly distorted by the profound changes resulting from the war.

"Though efforts have continued to obtain tariff reductions from other countries since the war through trade agreements, it has been recognized and freely admitted that such concessions are largely nullified by the system of exchange controls, import quotas and bi-laterial preferences established by almost all countries to protect their balance-of-payments situation and their diminishing gold and hard-currency reserves."

Accomplishments Reviewed

Reviewing the accomplishments of the trade agreements programs to date, Mr. Gregg pointed out that the original objective of the program was to reduce tariffs and other restrictions upon imports into the United States, in return for like action by other countries as respects our exports to them, and added that so far as reductions in our tariffs are concerned, a good deal has happened.

"In 1934, the year in which the trade agreements program was begun," he said, "the average ad valorem equivalent of duties collected on our dutiable imports of that year was 46.7 percent. The average ad valorem equivalent of duties collected on imports in 1947 was 20.1 percent; on those of 1948, 14.3; and an those of the first six months of 1949, 13.6 percent, the lowest in the history of the United States.

"A better measure of the effect on our tariffs of the reduction under the trade agreements program," he continued, "may be taken from a comparison of the equivalent ad valorem rates on imports of a single year (say 1947) based on rates in effect in 1934 and those on January 1, 1949. Thus, on the basis, of 1947 statistics, the ad valorem equivalent based on the rates in effect before any agreement was 28.3 percent and on January 1, 1949, it was 15 percent—a net reduction due to trade agreement action of 47 percent.

"Existing legislation expiring June 12, 1951, permits further reductions in duties to 50 percent of the rates in effect on January 1, 1945. What then is the area left for tariff reduction? Again on the basis of import figures in 1947, the overall reduction in duties from the 1945 rates as of January 1, 1949, amounted to 22 percent, leaving an area of reduction permissible under the present law on all dutiable imports of an additional cut of 28 percent. The scope of the permissible reduction varies greatly, however, from product to product and from schedule to schedule. On the chemicals, oils and paints and the agricultural schedules, for example, additional permissible reductions would amount to 36 percent of the present rates."

Tariff Commission's Role Discussed

In discussing the role of the Tariff Commission in the trade agreements program, Mr. Gregg, noted that the requirements that the commission fix "peril points" had been repealed, and said that "certainly it is a fair assumption that the commission will not include in its reports to the interdepartmental committee any 'peril points.' On the other hand, it is my hope that the commission will not confine itself to a rigid statement of facts alone in relation to the probable effect of granting a concession, but will give to the President and the interdepartmental committee the full benefit of a reasoned and combined judgment and long experience which, I think it is generally recognized, the commission is in a position to contribute."

Turning to the commission's responsibility for investigating under the "escape clause," he said that to date there have been ten applications for relief under the clause—six of which have been dismissed without hearing, three are pending, and in one case hearings have been held and the report is in preparation.

In connection will such applications, he said that certain indispensible conditions must exist in order to justify action under the clause, and urged that any individual or group contemplating application to the commission carefully read the clause itself, the procedural requirements listed in the rules of the commission and the statement of criteria made to the ways and means committee of the house.

Advance Solvents Names Young to New Sales Post

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Jesse S. Young to the newly created position of assistant to the president, supervising eastern sales, and has designated Charles Gardner eastern field sales manager, under Mr. Young's supervision. In addition, W. C. Tucker, formerly of Lehman & Verace, New York, has been added to the New York sales organization, and R. L. Kriney, formerly a member of the company's technical service laboratories, has been named sales engineer to the plastics industries.

Pharma Chemical Elects Markush New President

Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York, has elected Dr. Eugene A. Markush president, to succeed Charles M. Richter, who has been retained to act in an advisory capacity. Dr. Markush, one of the founders of the company, was formerly vice-president and technical director.

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Obituaries

William L. Mellon

William Larimer Mellon, last of the elder members of the Mellon banking family and retired chairman of the Gulf Oil Corporation, of which he was a founder, died recently at his home in Pittsburgh. He was eighty-one years old.

Mr. Mellon was a nephew of the late Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the treasury. His main interests were oil. Besides having holdings in a number of oil companies, he was for forty-five years the active head of Gulf. He retired as chairman of the board in 1948, but remained a director.

Dr. Leonor Michaelis

Dr. Leonor Michaelis, a physical chemist and member emeritus of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, died recently at the institute's hospital, New York. He was seventy-four years old.

He discovered that the protein of hair becomes soluble material under the action of thioglycolic acid, which is the basis for cold permanent hair waving, or the home permanent. He was better known in scientific circles for his work on enzymes.

Frank B. Anderson, president of V. D. Anderson Company, manufacturer of oil pressing machinery, Cleveland, died recently. He retired from business four years ago and was known as an expert in the soya oil field. He was eighty-seven years old.

Douglas B. Hobbs, a member of the public relations and advertising staff of the Aluminum Company of America, died October 11 of a heart attack at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. He was forty-nine years old.

Albert G. Hochuli, assistant manager of the Boston division of the Texas Company, died October 12 in Boston. He was fifty-one years old. He had been associated with the Texas Company since 1927.

Joseph T. Lockwood, jr., manager of the foreign shipping department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, died October 11 in St. Vincent's hospital, New York. He was fifty-six years old.

Charles Nesselroad, a retired geologist for the Standard Oil Company, died recently. He lived in San Gabriel, Calif., and was seventy-nine years old.

Nils Swanson, manager of the Pacific Guano Company, died in San Jose, Calif., recently of a heart attack. He was thirty-five years old.

Louis Ruprecht, metallurgist and founder and president of the Pulverizing Machine Company, Elizabeth, N. J., died October 13 in Orange Memorial hospital, Orange, N. J.

Walter C. Roessinger, retired chief chemist of the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., died October 12 in Kingston City hospital, Kingston, N. Y. He was sixty-nine years old.

Oscar F. Zeiller, a director of B. F. Drakenfield & Co., manufacturer of coloring chemicals, New York, died recently at his home in Queens. He was eighty years old.

Bids Wanted

Aviation fuel, turbine and jet engines, 200,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-205, October 27.

Carbon Tetrachloride, 10,645 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation DA-ENG-222, October 24.

Chemicals & Drugs, including sodium bicarbonate, sodium calcium hydrate, and sulphobromophthalein sodium injection, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 89, October 25.

Dusting Powder, lubricating, 7,050 lbs., Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-27, October 26.

Fixer, photo copying machine, 9,798 containers, each to make three quarts, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3W-80601-A-R, October 21.

Glue, ordinary, 3,200 pints; marine 64,000 lbs., urea resin type, 1,100 lbs.; Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 8488, November 15.

Ink, offset, 800 lbs., Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 11BJ-50-37, October 20.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, approx, 48,827 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 9027, November 3.

Napthalene, flake, 20,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-162, October 27.

Oil, fish and/or whale, 600 metric tons or 1,322,760 lbs., Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) requisition No. ECA-89-0503-3005-1, October 25.

Paint, enamel, 4,000 gallons, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Washington 25) invitation 191, November 8; **various**, 8,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco) invitation ENG-51, October 20; 2,000 gallons, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Washington 25) invitation 191, November 8; 13,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 8910, November 23; approx. 725 gallons, Veterans Hospital (Bronx 63, N. Y.) invitation 50-156, October 19; approx. 1,310 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Robins Field, Ga.) invitation 10, October 19.

Paint stripping compound, 131,350 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 9186, October 20.

Pigment, mica extender, 60,000 lbs., Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 8821, November 23.

Potassium salts, potassium nitrate, 1,000 lbs., and potassium sodium ferricyanide, 1,980 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-201, October 22.

Putty, 24,856 lbs., Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 5H-81622-R, October 19.

Rock salt, 135 tons, Quartermaster Central Purchasing Branch (Fort Knox, Ky.) invitation 12, October 24; 23,000 tons, City of New York, Department of Purchase, October 19.

Salad oil, 660 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 1N-81537-R, October 18.

Silver salts, silver cyanide, high purity, 700 100-ounce bottles, and silver nitrate, C.P., 1,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-166, October 27.

Soap, laundry powder, 22,500 lbs., Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, (Washington 25) invitation 178, November 9; hard, 7,776 lbs., Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 89, October 25; green hand, 330 gallons, powdered hand, 8,000 lbs., Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation DA-20-089-ORD-50-089-125, October 27.

Soda lime, 23,700 lbs., Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-27, October 26.

Spices, bay leaves, 120 lbs., and ground capsicum pepper, 144 lbs., Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 88-S, October 25.

Starch laundry, 120,000 lbs., Quartermaster of the Marine Corps (Washington 25) invitation 178, November 9.

Trichloromonofluoromethane, 12,000 lbs., Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 8929, November 23.

Varnish, insulating, 2,400 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 8815, November 21.

Wax, floor, 198 gallons and 2,250 lbs., emulsion, 4,670 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation NY-W-& BO-W-18363, October 21; general purpose, 1,488 lbs., Veterans Administration (Washington 25)) invitation 87-S, October 25.

Stein, Hall Advances LaPiana

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has appointed Fred G. La Piana director of textile research. Mr. LaPiana has been associated with the company since 1925, and has served for a number of years as head of its textile laboratory in Providence, R. I.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals was reported of limited volume, chiefly for prompt delivery last week. Prices were easier for imported sizing materials, which were affected by the unsettled foreign exchange market. Price index declined to 307.8, compared with 309.7, the week previous and 369.1 at this time last year.

Lower prices for sago flour shipments from primary sources, resulted in a decline of ½ cent for supplies on the spot. Low grade tapioca starch also was easier owing to cheaper cost of replacements. Edible flake and technical albumen egg were cut 2 cents per pound for moderate quantities. Egg yolk continued strong and scarce.

Devalued foreign exchange continued to affect the quebracho and wattle markets. Quotations of quebracho extract for shipment were withdrawn by the Argentine government agency, until the fulfillment of contracts recently booked for export at price prevailing before the devaluation of the Argentine peso. Producers of wattle extract also withdrew quotations for shipment and were expected to announce a new schedule for both bark and extract shortly.

Import duty rate on valonia was lowered 50 percent, from 7½ to 3¾ percent it was announced by the state department. The lower rate becomes provisionally effective January 1, 1950. Logwood, sumac, Brazil and fustic woods were bound to the free list.

Cotton crop was forecast by the government at 15,446,000 bales as of October 1, 3 percent above September 1 and 578,000 bales larger than 1948 production of 14,868,000 bales. The 10-year average is 11,306,000 bales.

World stocks of apparel wool at the beginning of the 1949-50 selling season are estimated at nearly 2,800,000,000 pounds by the Office of Agricultural Economics. This is a decrease of about 900,000,000 pounds from last year and approximately the same as a forecast released by the International Wool Study Group. The proportion of wool stocks held by government organizations (J. O. stocks and CCC stocks) to total world stocks is the lowest since the war. This proportion decreased from approximately 48 percent on July 1, 1947, to 36 percent on July 1, 1948, and down to 25 percent on July 1, 1949. The actual quantity now held is only 698,000,000 pounds out of a world total of 2,800,000,000 pounds.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 2c. per lb.
technical, 2c. per lb.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.
Tapioca starch, low grade, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
307.8	309.7	314.8	369.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Good movement was reported to consumers against current contracts. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Bichromates—Conditions in this market continued steady. Demand was reported for moderate quantities for prompt requirements. Deliveries against contracts also were in good request. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was fair, chiefly for prompt needs. Consumption was indicated on a par with the output. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Moderate demand was reported for prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Sulphonated grades were steady at prevailing prices.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consuming inquiry was fairly active. Moderate-sized orders were reported for prompt needs. Quotations were without change and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Business was reported spotty, with buyers restricting business to prompt requirements. Quotations for all grades were unchanged, and guaranteed against advances to October 15.

Corn Starch—Market remained on a steady basis, with users taking moderate quantities for prompt needs. Interest in forward delivery was reported inactive. Prices were well held and guaranteed against advance to October 15. Visible corn supply was increased 2,070,000 bushels to 11,128,000 bushels for the week ended October 8, against 1,407,000 bushels at this time last year.

Egg Albumen—Domestic consumers continued to purchase moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Export business was improved. Edible flake was easier and trading took place on the basis of $2.08 to $2.10 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical also was lower and was sold at 98c. to $1.05 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk — Scarcity of domestic yolk continued to affect business, and prices were entirely nominal at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound, depending upon buyer and seller. Chinese yolk was quoted at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound, on the spot, duty paid. Offers for shipment were limited and quoted higher.

Potato Starch—Consuming inquiry continued fairly active, with the bulk of business placed for new crop Idaho starch, because of the scarcity of old crop. New production in Maine due to start within the next few weeks. Limited quantities of Maine old crop was quoted at 6.30c. per pound, carlots, New York basis. Smaller lots were quoted at 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Rice Starch—Supplies on the spot were unchanged at 11½c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Sago Flour — Weakness at primary sources was reflected locally, and the market was easier. Spot stocks were lower at 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Demand was slow. Shipments were offered liberally and were lower at 4.65c., exdock, carlots.

Tapioca Starch—Trading was restricted to actual requirements for spot delivery. Inquiry for replacements was light, as importers awaited further developments in the Brazilian foreign exchange market. Low grade was off ½c. with lower replacements. High-grade ranged from 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; medium, 8c. to 8½c., and low, 7c. to 7¼c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Firm conditions prevailed in this market, due to light offers for shipment from primary sources. Consuming inquiry was active, and there was little difficulty in disposing of available supplies. Prices were steady for 55 percent tannin at 8½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark—Occasional sales have been confined to the South American material, as supplies from Africa were still unavailable. Arrivals totaled 6,170 bags of bark at New York from Colombia last week.

Quebracho Extract—Offers for shipment have been withdrawn since the devaluation of the peso, and were not expected to be renewed until contracts booked for shipment at former quotations have been fulfilled, according to reports from Buenos Aires. Consuming inquiry also was inactive, and no improvement in business is expected until the announcement of an official price. Arrivals were reported at 5,775 bags at New York last week for delivery against former orders.

Sumac—Lower quotations for bark and leaves have not improved consuming inquiry for replacements. Prices of bark and leaves were reduced about $8 per ton a week ago. Bark for shipment was quoted at $65 to $66 per ton, exdock, and leaves $67 to $69 per ton, same basis.

Valonia—The duty on valonia imports will be reduced to 3¾ percent from 7½ percent, a cut of 50 percent, it was announced by the state department last week. The new rate becomes provisionally effective January 1, 1950. Buying interest in beards and cups continued slow, and the market was entirely nominal.

Wattle—Following recent sales of extract for shipment at 6¾c. per pound, exdock, producers announced the withdrawal of offers and prices of extract until further notice. Prices for bark were recently withdrawn. New schedule was expected to be announced shortly. Arrivals of bark totaled 275 bales at New York and 1,105 bales at Baltimore last week against former contracts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Concessions Obtained by U. S.

—*Continued from page 5*

		Duties[1]	
		Old rate[2]	New rate
423a 1	Printing inks, for newspapers	12%	10%
423a 2	Other printing inks	35%	20%
423b	Other inks	35%	20%
499	Cellulose acetates and derivative plastics	35% or 40%	25% or 30%
500	Other cellulose esters and ethers and derivative plastics	35% or 40%	25% or 30%
501	Celluloid	35% or 40%	27½ or 30%
503	Albuminoid-base artificial plastic materials	20%	15%
504	Condensation and poly-condensation products	18% to 35%	15% to 25%
505	Thermoplastic polymerization products	35% to 50%	25% to 30%
507a	Adhesive tapes or regenerated cellulose	50%	25%
507b	Tubes of regenerated cellulose	50%	25%

[1] Advalorem rates expressed as percentages.
[2] Draft rate.

Liberia

			Duties[1]	
Sked	Item			
7	1d	Lubricating oil, including paraffin oil	.25 Imp. gal.	.12½ Imp. gal.
10	2	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, n.s.p.f	30%	free
10	3a	Household, industrial and agricultural insecticides, fungicides, exterminators, deodorants, repellents, and similar preparations, n.s.p.f	30%	free
10	4b	Compressed, liquefied, and solidified gases	30%	20%
10	6	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	20%	free
10	8a	Toilet, medicated, or perfumed soaps	.10 lb.	.08 lb.
10	8b	Common or laundry soap	.04 lb.	.03 lb.

[1] Specific duties are expressed in U. S. dollars and advalorem duties in percentages; all imports into Liberia are subject to a surtax of 15 percent of the duty.

Nicaragua

			Duties[2]	
		Duty unit[1]	Old	New
387	Proprietary medicines—			
	(a) not over 14% alcohol	N.K.	68.75%: .41 min.	55%: .41 min.
	(b) over 14% alcohol and essences of liquors	N.K.	103.13%: .83 min.	82.5%: .83 min.
387	Varnishes, driers, shellacs, stains, etc	G.K.	.14	.14[3]
392(d)	All ready-mixed paints, n.e.s	G.K.	.07	.07[4]

[1] N.K. net kilo; G.K. gross kilo.
[2] Specic rates are expressed in gold cordobas ($1=1 gold corboda); advalorem duties as percentages.
[3] This rate may be increased to a maximum of $0.16 G.K.
[4] This rate may be increased to a maximum of $0.08 G.K.

Sweden

Tariff item number	Stat. item number		Duties[1] Old	New
Ex 94	Ex202	Baking powder	30.00	30.00 (15%)
Ex103	232	Gum and wood rosin	free	free
Ex162	387	Raw phosphate	free	free
Ex175	443	Lubricating oil, light	free	free
Ex175	444	Lubricating oil, dark	free	free
Ex175	446	Paraffin	free	free
Ex176	Ex448	Petrolatum	2.00	2.00
Ex203	512	Borax	free	free
Ex203	513	Chromates of metals or ammonium, n.e.s.	free	free
209	523	Resin size	2.00	2.00 (5%)
210	524	Turpentine oil	5.00	5.00 (5%)
Ex211	527	Acetone and acetone oil; methylethyl keytone	20.00	15.00 (20%)
Ex215	531:1	Butyl acetate	30.00	15%
Ex223	540:1	Butyl alcohol	15%	15%
Ex223	540:2	Chemical preparations, n.e.s	15%	15%
		Note 1—Certain accelerators and anti-oxidants for the rubber industry	free	free
		Note 2—Concentrated nicotine	free	free
Ex230	552:1	Lamp black, carbon black for the rubber industry	5.00	5.00 (5%)
Ex230	552:2	Lamp black, carbon black, other	5.00	5.00 (5%)
Ex234:2	583	Cellulose lacquer	30.00	30.00 (15%)
Ex261	591	Tooth powder and tooth paste	100.00	100.00 (15%)
264:1	595	Shaving soap and shaving cream	50.00	50.00 (15%)
Ex268	Ex601	Certain detergents including synthetics, n.e.s., dry	10.00	10.00 (10%)
Ex269	Ex602	Certain detergents including synthetics, n.e.s., liquid	10.00	10.00 (10%)
Ex272	606	Lubricating oils containing chiefly mineral oil	2.00	2.00
Ex272	607	Certain other lubricants	2.00	2.00

[1] Specific duties are expressed in Swedish crowns per 100 kilos; advalorem rates expressed in percentages. Advalorem rates in parentheses following specific rates represent advalorem ceilings. Sweden reserves the right to change these duties from a specific to an advalorem basis.

Uruguay

Tariff item		Unit[1]	Afro[2] (pesos)	Duties Old rate	New rate
V-174-878	Sulphur	100 G.K.	4.55	6.9%	6.9%
VI-274-1449 R.M.52[3]	Anilines	100 G.K.	260	10%	10%
VI-277-1527	Cellophane	G.K.	1.04	78%	65%
VI-284-1560	Turpentine	100 G.K.	21.84	20.8%	20.8%
VI-285-1562	Colophony (rosin)	100 G.K.	6.50	20.8%	20.8%

[1] G.K. gross kilo.
[2] The afro is the official valuation on the basis of which the duty is calculated by applying the ad valorem rates. One peso equals $0.5263 U.S. dollar at the controlled applicable to imports as of August 1, 1949.
[3] Raw materials tariff number.

Concessions Granted by U. S.

—*Continued from page 5*

Paragraph of 1930 Tariff Act	1948 statistical number		Old rate	New rate
1536		Manufactures of wax, or of which wax is the component material of chief value, n.s.p.f.—		
	9850.920 (part)	Ski wax	20%	10%

[1] Not separately classified in U. S. import statistics.
[2] Ad valorem rate based on American selling price of the United States value, except when neither produced nor sold in the U. S.
[3] Applicable to the products of Cuba.
[4] On contents and containers.
[5] This concession shall be effective only during such time as Title II of the Sugar Act of 1948 or substantially equivalent legislation is in effect in the United States, whether or not the quotas, or any of them, authorized by such legislation, are being applied or are suspended. Note:—The computed rate for 96 degree sugar other than the product of Cuba is 0.6875c. per pound; and for such sugar the product of Cuba, 0.50c. per pound.

In the new agreements, the United States proposed to bind the following products on the free list:—

Paragraph of 1930 Tariff Act	1948 statistical number	
1602		Crude botanicals, not containing alcohol—
	2210.090	Aconite.
	2210.190	Cocculus indicus, and althea or marshmallow root, leaves and flowers.
	2210.450	Ipecac.
	2210.560	Manna.
1625	8505.000	Dried blood, n.s.p.f.
1627	0911.200	Bones, crude (including crushed, steamed, glue, packer, kitchen, grits, and junk).
	0911.300	Bones, ground, ash, dust, meal and flour.
	8511.100	Animal carbon for fertilizer.
1670		Dyeing or tanning materials, not containing alcohol—
	2302.000	Logwood.
	2306.900	Sumac.
	2320.100	Brazil wood.
	2320.150	Fustic wood.
	2320.240	Crude articles, n.e.s., for dyeing, coloring or staining.
1672	5461.000	Emery ore.
1686	2171.400	Gums and resins, n.s.p.f.—
		Mastic.
1697	2011.000	India rubber, crude (not including jelutong or pontianak)—
		Latex.
1722	2210.500	Lavender flowers, crude.
	2210.600 (part)	Orris root, crude.
	2921.200	Sloe and juniper berries, crude.
1728	2210.070	Belladonna.
1731		Essential or distilled oils, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol—
	2273.000	Bergamot.
	2274.200	Lemon-grass.
1732		Oils, expressed or extracted—
	2243.000	Palm oil[1].
		Olive oil, inedible—
	2244.000	Sulphured or foots.
	2245.000	Other.
1780	0975.000	Tankage, unfit for human consumption.
1789	2320.220	Tumeric.

[1] Subject to note to item 54 of Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

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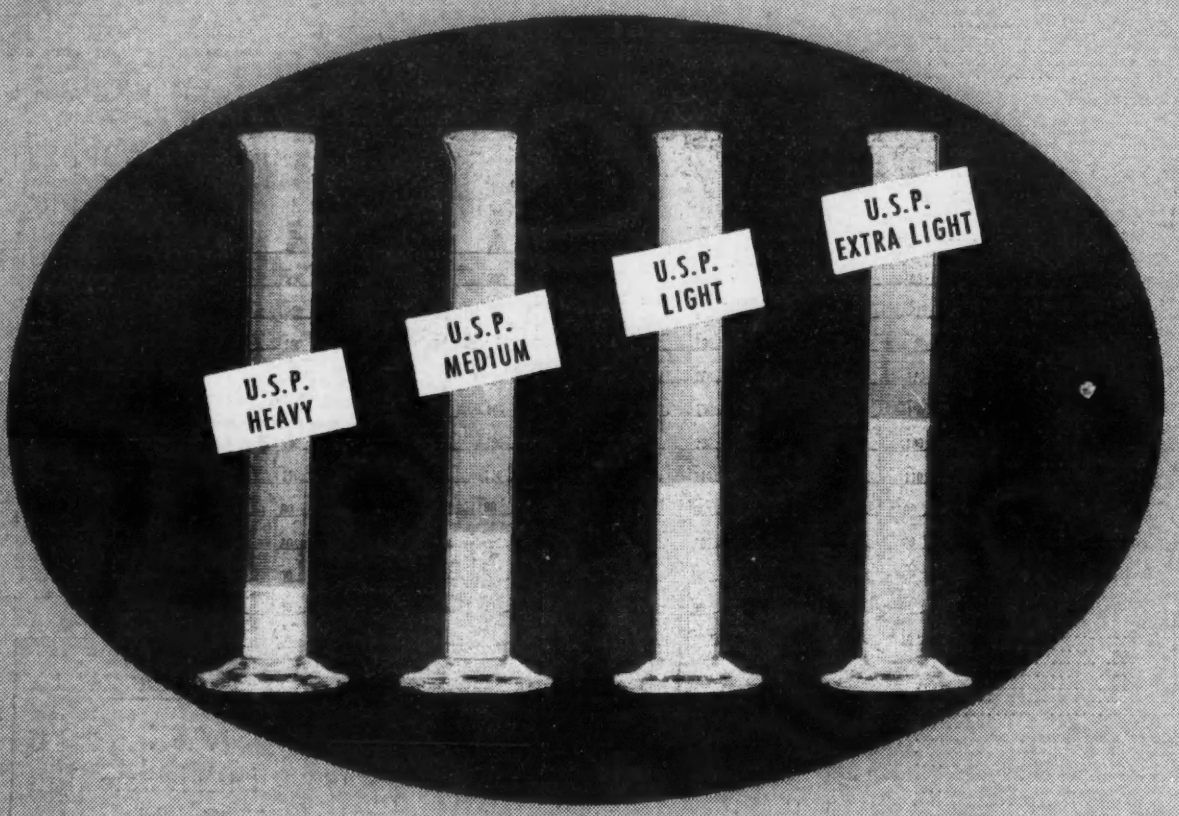

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Baker's Chemicals

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements last week were confined to a further decline in menthol and lower quotations on some of the fishliver oils of intermediate potency, leaving the low and high potency oils unchanged. Menthol dropped 40 cents per pound over the week, and the fishliver oils were off from ¾ to 1¼ cents per million units. Crude milk sugar was off ½c., and cocoa butter advanced 4½c. per pound. The index dropped 1.2 points becoming 257.7.

Otherwise the drug market maintained a stable price structure throughout, after the notable reductions in cinchona products effected the previous week. Industrial organic chemicals continued to move under an increased demand and a firm price structure. There was, however, a continuation of various price shading practices in limited quarters of the alcohol market. These took the form not of outright lower quotations, but through devices such as the offering of discounts on contract and similar practices. The extent of the shading was not enough to affect the market and major producers held rigidly to established price schedules.

Camphor for medicinal purposes continued well sustained and prices held to levels established some weeks ago. Castor bean arrivals continued to run well ahead of last year, and prices on both beans and oil were steady. Milk powder was in abundant supply with CCC purchases running more than four times more than they did last year.

Demand for organic chemical solvents was steadily on the increase and had by last week reached a level considerably higher than that of recent months. Supplies were still plentiful, and the price trend was firm. So far the steel strike had not yet affected the synthetic resin and other solvent consuming industries to any significant extent. However, if the strike which has halted the production of benzol, becomes prolonged, phenol and styrene will become critical. Naphthalene for the production of phthalic anhydride will be short. These factors will adversely affect the solvent consuming plastics, adhesives, and protective coating resin industries.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol last week was very considerably improved over the bad slump that existed during July and August. The increased sales volume reported, was due in part to the deletion of heavy consumer inventories laid in during June by purchasers who had bought heavily in expectation of the price advance effected July 1. Contributing also to the increased demand was the definitely increased operations in the organic chemical industry generally. There was every indication at this point that business volume during the fourth quarter in the organic chemical industry would be better that in the two previous quarters, unless it was cut short by long sustained strikes in certain basic industries such as steel and coal, as well as in some chemical manufacturing plants. This situation tended to carry with it an overall greater consumption of alcohol.

Meanwhile, the price position established July 1 was still in effect, and for the most part was being rigidly held to by major producers, who were resigned to the fact that in such an acutely competitive market some granting of concessions in limited areas would have to be expected.

Accordingly, most producers were undisturbed about the limited price shading which was usually being done not so much by outright lower quotations, but by offering special discounts on contract, or by individual price concessions allowing less carlot shipments to move at carlot prices, and similar devices. In outlets representing the bulk of alcohol output, the policy was generally to decline to meet such competition when it appeared, and it was reported that this could usually be done without loss of the order. The feeling was generally expressed, that in view of the narrow margin of profit which the current price level permits, it was better to lose an occasional small order, than to precipitate a situation in which every order would represent a loss.

Borax Materials—Packaged in six ply paper bags, the current export price on borax materials f.o.b. California plant in twenty ton minimum carlot quantities of one or several boron products in combination was as follows: Technical granular borax was quoted for export at $35.25 per ton, while the powder export price was $40.25. Technical boric acid on the same basis, listed export prices at $90.25 per ton for the granular technical grade, and $95.25 for the powdered technical acid. The USP granular acid was quoted for export at $115.25 per ton, while the powder was listed for export at $120.25 per ton.

These export prices on an f.o.b. works basis as noted above, were subject to a 5 percent distributers discount. For special packaging in paper lined burlap bags the price per ton was $3.25 higher. For drum packaging prices were $20 per ton higher and for 100 pound keg packaging, prices were $40.00 per ton higher. Prices were subject to change without notice, and subject to the producer's acceptance.

Butyl Alcohol—This solvent was moving at a good rate, according to major producers, with the demand considerably greater than during the last quarter. Normal butanol from both synthetic and fermentation sources was in a steady strong demand from the synthetic resin and protective coating industries. Prices were well held at 12½c. per pound in tankcars, 14c. in drum carlots, and 15c. for less than carlot drum quantities. Supplies were quite adequate to meet the increasing demand, and no price movements during this quarter were expected.

Secondary butyl alcohol was also reported in better call from consuming industries, and moved at 10c. per pound in tankcars, 11½c. in drum carlots, and 12c. in less than carlot drum shipments. Supplies were adequate.

Tertiary butyl alcohol was quoted at 12c. per pound in tankcar quantities, 13½c. in carlot drum shipments, and 14c. in less than carlot quantities. All three types of butyl alcohol were quoted on a freight allowed basis.

Camphor—Supplies of this material were reported as abundant against which there was a moderate sustained demand. The price structure was reportedly holding firm. Technical material in ton lots was priced at 42c. per pound, with the usual price differentials still prevailing on smaller lot. The USP grade, both powder and tablets, was holding steady pricewise, after the reduction of 5c. per pound effected some weeks ago.

Castor Oil—The price position of both castor oil and beans was unchanged from former levels. Beans were still quoted at $106 per long ton.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 17,193 bags equivalent to 2,578,950 pounds, compared with 18,599 bags or 2,789,850 pounds the previous week, and 9,341 bags or 1,401,150 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 1,272,780 bags equivalent to 190,917,000 pounds, compared with 1,024,513 bags or 153,772,950 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cocoa Butter—The price of cocoa butter advanced 4½ cents per pound late last week. This brought current quotations to 38½ cents per pound in carlot bag shipments, and 39 cents in less than carlot quantities.

Codliver Oil—The lower price position recently assumed in this market as a result of the currency devaluation in Norway, appeared to be holding firm last week. Supplies were quite adequate to meet current requirements, and the moderate demand in the domestic American market.

Iceland exported codliver oil valued at $1,685,721 during the first six months of this year, a decline of 65 percent from the export dollar volume during the first half of last year. The value of Iceland codliver oil received by the United States this year was $492,778, compared with $1,425,409 last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Diacetone—The acetone free diacetone alcohol price held firmly to 12c. per pound in tankcars on a delivered basis, while the technical grade was priced at 11½c. on the same basis. Supplies were reported as adequate. Demand over recent

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 4½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 40c. per lb.
Milk sugar, crude, ½c. per lb.
Oil, Fishliver, 25,000 to 35,000 A units, 1¼c. per million units.
40,000 to 55,000 A units, ¾c. per million units.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
257.7	258.9	262.1	260.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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weeks was said to have shown a definite increase. No price adjustments were expected to develop this quarter, because costs were certainly not any lower, and business volume, while on the increase, was not likely to reach a point where there would be any pressure on supplies.

Diethyl Carbonate—This medium evaporating rate lacquer solvent of very low acidity moved in limited quantities. Supplies were reported as adequate. Price quotations on a freight allowed basis were listed at 35c. per pound for tankcars, 36½c. for carlot drum shipments, and 37½c. for less than carlot drum quantities.

Diethyl Oxalate—This material moved steadily into its limited use channels. Prices were unchanged from the 34c. per pound level in tankcars, but most material was confined to drum shipments in which carlots were quoted at 34½c. to 35½c. per pound and less than carlot quantities at 35½c. to 36½c.

Ethyl Acetate—The supply of all grades of ethyl acetate were plentiful, and despite a marked increase in business volume over recent weeks, there was no prospect of any shortage developing. Shipments were prompt, and there was a steadily increasing demand. Quotations were unchanged from the low level established in the mid-summer, and so far as could be determined prices were felt likely to remain unchanged in the weeks immediately ahead. Costs were still high, and so no decline in prices would be justified, while the market was at the same time sufficiently competitive that an increase in prices was regarded as unlikely.

On a freight allowed basis quotations on the 85 percent grade were listed at 9c. per pound in tankcars, while the 95 percent material was quoted at 9¼c. and the 99 percent grade at 9½c. The usual differential between tankcars and drums prevailed.

Fishliver Oils—There was some price decline in oils of intermediate potency, while the low and high potency oils remained unchanged. Oil of 25,000 to 35,000 vitamin A units per gram was quoted in the range of 16½c. to 17c. per million units, and oil of potencies ranging from 40,000 to 55,000 A units, was quoted at levels varying as to potency from 18c. to 18½c. per million units. Supplies were quite ample, and demand was slow. This market over recent weeks has been charsections of the country. Oil of 100,000 acterized as dull and inactive in most vitamin A units per gram was generally quoted at 26c., but sales were reported in limited quantities in both the East and the West at 25c.

Glycerin — Marketwise the domestic glycerin picture was essentially unchanged

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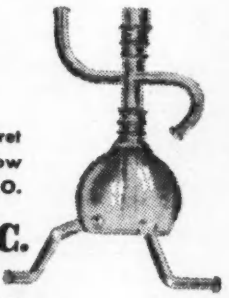

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from that of recent weeks. However, the first shipment of crude glycerin on the previously reported Russian purchase arrived in the amount of 580,800 pounds at Philadelphia. This was the first arrival of crude glycerin from Russia delivered to this country since the war. More material is expected to arrive in the near future. Some of the 1,100 tons of Argentine crude the purchase of which was previously reported here, is expected to arrive soon.

Isopropyl Acetate—This material moved competitively with ethyl acetate at 9c. per pound in tankcars on a freight allowed basis. Supplies were quite ample, and demand over recent weeks was definitely on the increase and better than during the third quarter. There were no expectations of any price changes during the balance of this quarter.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Demand for this item was reportedly much better than it was during the third quarter. Supplies were plentiful, and prompt shipment could be had on any reasonable quantity. Prices were firm at 28c. per gallon for the 91 percent grade in tankcars delivered, while on the same basis the 95 percent grade was quoted at 29½c., and the 99 percent grade at 31c. No price changes were expected for the balance of this quarter.

Hexyleneglycol—This item which is consumed as an ingredient or chemical intermediate in the manufacture of a wide range of industrial products was experiencing greater inquiry as a result of the overall better business volume in organic chemicals. In some instances the demand was spotty, but the average volume was on the increase. Prices were unchanged from the 12½c. per pound in tankcars on a delivered basis, quoted over recent months. Drum carlots were quoted at 14c. and less than carlot quantities at 14½c.

Menthol—The domestic menthol market was slow and prices were on the decline. Primary market centers were still inclined to hold prices high, and the situation on the domestic American market was due to the limited demand and the inclination of holders to move material in advance of lower prices likely to develop when the new crop becomes available early next year. The menthol now moving in the market was material which had been previously purchased at lower prices, held for resale at higher levels, and was now being traded before the price slipped too far below the $12 peak. Accordingly, quotations late last week had declined to levels of $11.35 to $11.45 per pound for Brazilian material. Chinese material was expected to follow the decline, but as yet this had not happened with quotations holding up around $12.25 per pound. Imports amounted to 71 cases.

Mesityl Oxide—This material was in a reportedly improved demand as an industrial solvent, with consumer inquiry better than in the previous quarter. The price position was regarded as firm at 11½ cents per pound in tankcars on a delivered basis, and there was no change likely to be effected for the balance of this quarter.

Methyl Salicylate—This synthetic oil of wintergreen was still priced at 40 cents per pound in 500 pound drums, and ranged upward to 45 cents per pound in small quantities of 25 to 50 pounds. Supplies were plentiful from which prompt shipment could be made, and the demand was described as at a steady moderate rate.

Methylethyl Ketone—The higher level of industrial operations in the plastic and lacquer industries accounted for a substantially improved demand for this widely used ketone solvent. Prices were firm and not expected to change for the balance of the fourth quarter. Supplies were abundant, and the production potential represented by plant capacity for the manufacture of this item, was significantly greater than the demand was likely to be for a long time. Hence this solvent was one of assured good supply for the future.

Milk Sugar—Crude material declined ½ cent per pound last week, bringing carlot quotations in bags to 16½ cents per pound on a works basis. There was no change in the price of edible or USP grades, and none were expected.

Ouabaine—This USP item of limited consumption was firmly quoted at $3 to $4 per gram, varying as to quantity. Supplies were reported as adequate to meet the moderate but steady demand.

Riboflavin—The price of USP material was unchanged from the $125 per kilo quoted over recent months, and the readily soluble grade still maintained its $50 premium over the regular material. Supplies were reported as quite sufficient to meet the steady consuming demand.

Streptomycin — This antibiotic continued to be in strong demand, but production capacity was such that there was no shortage for domestic needs, and a substantial export volume of business was being done. Prices were firm and unchanged.

A streptomycin plant in Sweden has been under construction at Strangnas. It is designed to have an annual capacity of approximately 720 kilograms, which it was said would be more than enough to take care of Sweden's domestic needs, thus allowing a surplus for export.

Sugar—Distribution of sugar by primary distributors was reported by the Department of Agriculture for the January-August period as totaling 5,298,288 short tons, compared with 5,117,925 tons for the corresponding period of 1948. Stocks of sugar on hand August 31 were reported as 617,058 short tons, compared with 828,036 short tons a year ago.

Urethane — This ethyl carbamate of USP quality was reported in sufficient supply to meet all calls. Prices were firm and unchanged from the $1.75 per pound for drum quantities quoted over recent months.

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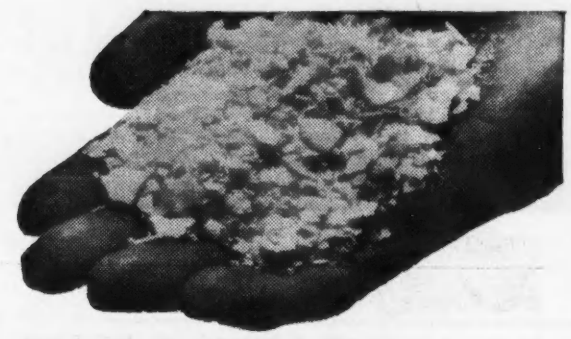

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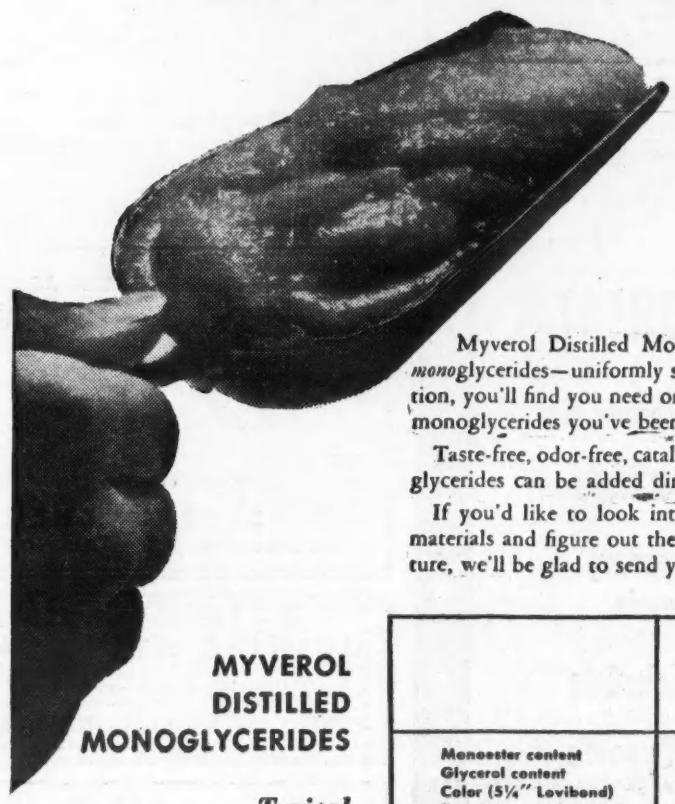

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Hamm New Sharpe & Dohme Package Development Head

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, has appointed Edward R. Hamm manager of its newly-established packaging development section. In this capacity Mr. Hamm will be responsible for the coordination and control of research, design and development of product packages and the equipment and supplies to produce them; the preparation and distribution of specifications for all product packages, and the production of all printed material for packages.

Wyeth Appoints Two New Division Managers

Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has appointed Lee J. Hymel and Donald O. Wilson division managers. Mr. Hymel, who succeeds the late Charles H. Buechner, heads the division embracing Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and the eastern part of Missouri. Mr. Wilson's division covers Ohio and the eastern half of Michigan.

Methyl Bromide Safety Data Manual Published

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published a chemical safety data sheet entitled "Methyl Bromide." The manual sets forth the important physical and chemical properties of the product, its usual shipping containers and methods for their unloading and emptying, container storage and handling, and recommended personal protective equipment. Copies may be obtained at 20 cents each from the association at 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

Muller & Phipps Engages Wallace

Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., export representative, New York, has appointed William M. Wallace sales promotion manager of the concern, succeeding W. N. McCormick, who will head the company's export management division. Mr. Wallace, formerly of Kenyon & Eckhardt and Paris & Peart, has been in the advertising field since 1936.

Cincinnati Drug Club to Meet

The Cincinnati Drug & Chemical Association will meet at the Alms hotel on October 28. The featured speaker for the meeting will be Wayne Westfall, International Business Machine Company.

Clarke on Carey Board

L. W. Clarke, vice-president in charge of sales for the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, was elected a director of the firm at a recent meeting of the board. Mr. Clarke joined Carey in the New York office as insulation department manager and became New York district manager in 1937. He was appointed general sales manager in 1946 and was elevated to his present post early this year.

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Burroughs Wellcome Names Davis Distribution Head

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., has appointed William H. Davis manager of its distribution unit, and has named Ross J. Ferrar to replace him as manager of domestic sales. In addition, the company has appointed T. R. Holmes manager of its marketing department.

Mr. Davis joined the company in 1911, spent several years in Baltimore and Washington as a representative, and was subsequently transferred to Chicago. In 1934 he was appointed supervising representative for the middle western states and in 1945 was named domestic sales manager. Mr. Ferrar joined the company in 1935 and, after serving in various sales capacities, was named assistant sales manager in 1947. Mr. Holmes has been associated with the company since 1931. Prior to his current assignment he was senior marketing product executive.

Abbott Labs Plans Three Sales Meetings

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has scheduled three winter conventions for members of its sales force. The eastern division will meet in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, on December 13 and 14; the central division at the Palmer House, Chicago, on December 20 and 21, and the western division at the Los Angeles Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, on January 7 and 8.

Blaw-Knox Advances Barnebey

The chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, has placed H. L. Barnebey in charge of sales promotion, advertising and the investigation of new processes for the division. Mr. Barnebey has been associated with the company since 1939.

Gair Assigns R. T. Clark

The Robert Gair Company, cartons and containers manufacturer, New York, has appointed Richard T. Clark assistant sales manager of the folding cartons division in charge of Gair-Reynolds "Foiline" cartons.

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ANILIN COLORS—12 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, American Judge, Rotterdam
10 dms, Geigy & Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
15 dms, Gondran & Bros, America, Havre
1 cs, Gondran & Bros, America, Havre
ANNATTO—200 bgs, Pablo Calvet & Co, Isaiah, Ciudad Trujillo
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ANTIMONY ORE—750 bgs, Philipp Bros, Inc, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta
4,037 bgs, U S Treasury Dept, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta
OXIDE—1 ck, Charles Gitlan, Alwaki, Antwerp
REGULUS—1,070 bgs, Phillip Bros, Inc, Exford, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Media, Liverpool
150 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Matra, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Matra, Port Sudan
150 bgs, R D Heins Co, Matra, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, WHITE—93 bbls, Cia Minera Asarco, Agwimonte, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—10,300 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, African Moon, Lourenco Marques
BALSAM—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
1 dm, Charles E Griffin Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
BAUXITE—5,690 tons, Canadian Carborundum Co, Sunray, Mackenzie
4,060 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada, Sunray, Chaguaramas
BEESWAX—40 bgs, Grace National Bank, Grigorios "C," Tangier
16 bgs, Will & Bauer Candle Co, Doras, Port Au Prince
26 bgs, Poons & Co, Nuevo Dominicano, Ciudad, Trujillo
10 bgs, Machado & Co, Kathryn, Ciudad Trujillo
11 bgs, Yervand Djabagian Co, Exeter, Beirut
10 bgs, General Import Dist, Agwiking, Havana
23 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Puerto Rico, Ciudad Trujillo
135 pks, William Diehl & Co, Matra, Port Sudan
BELLADONNA — 10 bls, Commercial Bank of Australia, Pioneer Reef, Melbourne
BERGAMOT OIL—44 cs, Exermont, Messina
108 cs, Exford, Messina
20 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Exford, Messina
120 cs, National City Bank, Exford, Messina
BISMUTH, REFINED—63 cs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Cecilia, Callao
61 cs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Margarita, Callao
TRIBROMPHENATE—2 dms, R W Greeff & Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
BITTER ORANGE OIL—2 cans, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Inc, Isaiah, Puerto Plata
BONES—943 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Livarden, Buenos Aires
314 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Livarden, Buenos Aires
MEAL—2,205 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Mankato Victory, Hamburg
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BORNEOL—14 cs, Mankato Victory, Hamburg
BUCHU LEAVES—15 bls, S B Penick & Co, African Moon, Cape Town
BUTTONLAC—25 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Matra, Calcutta
BUTYRIC ACID—9 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Exermont, Genoa
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—136 bbls, LoCurto & Funk Co, Argentina, Santos
20 cs, American Judge, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL, WHITE—12 dms, LoCurto & Funk Co, Paducah Victory, Keelung
REFINED—100 cs, Marchen Maersk, Keelung
CANARY SEED—2,036 bgs, Grigorios "C," Rodosto
228 bgs, Corneli Seed Co, Grigorios "C," Istanbul
275 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exermont, Casablanca
CANDELILLA WAX—246 bgs, Agwimonte, Tampico
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
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100 bgs, Levys Trading Co, Grigorios "C," Tangier
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CARNAUBA WAX—63 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
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CASEIN—1,300 bgs, Crawford Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, E M Sargeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Argentina, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Crawford Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
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1,000 bgs, Amer British Chem Supply Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
880 bgs, Borden Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Livarden, Buenos Aires
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100 bls, East Asiatic Co, Machen Maersk, Hong Kong
576 bls, Sino Java Handel, Inc, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong
400 bls, Arnhold & Co, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong
60 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong
OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—1,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio Guayas, Manta
3,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Peru, Santos
8,476 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Peru, Salvador
3,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Loide Peru, Salvador
367 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Doros, Port au Prince
CELERYSEED—69 bgs, Louis Furth & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
84 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Exeter, Marseilles
261 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Inc, Flying Arrow, Bombay
CERAMIC COLORS—1 cs, S E Bernard & Co, Media, Liverpool
CHROME ORE—1,517 tons, Frank Samuel & Co, African Moon, Lourenco Marques
1,549 tons, Frank Samuel & Co, African Moon, Lourenco Marques
ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Paducah Victory, Zambales
CINNAMON QUILLS—200 bls, Otto Gerdau & Co, Matra, Colombo
50 bls, National City Bank, Matra, Colombo
150 bls, Jose Limoves Co, Matra, Colombo
400 bls, Otto Gerdau & Co, Matra, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—2 dms, John D Walsh Co, Doros, Port au Prince
39 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Marchen Maersk, Keelung
22 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Marchen Maersk, Keelung
13 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Marchen Maersk, Keelung
CLAY, BALL—1 bg, Queen Elizabeth, Southampton
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566 bgs, E H Old & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
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LIVER OIL—70 dms, Szenkovits Corp, Fort Townshend, St Johns
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CONDURANGO—34 bls, Schultz & Co, Santa Margarita, Paita
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60 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Exeter, Genoa
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211 dms, H A Gogarty, Inc, Media, Liverpool
ACID—44 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Pioneer Reef, Sydney
DOGWOOD BARK—31 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cape Avinof, Kingston
DRUGS—10 cs, Italian Drug Import Co, La Guardia, Genoa
CRUDE—27 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exermont, Genoa
DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES LEAVES—14 bls, National City Bank, Pioneer Reef, Sydney
EPHEDRINE—12 cks, Alwaki, Antwerp
ESSENTIAL OIL—19 dms, Villar & Osoris Co, American Judge, Antwerp
7 dms, Societe Tangy, Exeter, Marseilles
1 cs, Bertrand Freres, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
10 cs, P Robertet, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
5 dms, P Robertet, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—1 cs, Commercial Banking Co, Pioneer Reef, Melbourne
OIL—29 dms, Commercial Banking Co, Pioneer Reef, Melbourne
FERRO CHROME—1,000 cs, Heemsoth, Kerner Corp, Paducah Victory, Yokohama
VANADIUM—210 cs, Chase National Bank, Marchen Maersk, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—494 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Exermont, Casablanca
FLEASEED—36 bgs, Stallman & Co, Flying Arrow, Bombay
HUSKS—121 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Flying Arrow, Bombay
FOUNDERS DUST—6 cs, Foundry Services, Inc, Media, Liverpool
FUEL OIL—104,000 bbls, Mexican Pet Corp, Pan Virginia, Aruba
74,325 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Amastra, Curacao
60,444 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Norse King, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
104,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Clarke's Wharf, Aruba
104,615 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Memory, Caripito
59,125 bbls, Hess, Inc, Kvint, Curacao
GARNET LAC—150 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Matra, Calcutta
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Bankers Trust Co, African Moon, Durban
GLUESTOCK—76 bls, Nehls & O'Connel, Exermont, Casablanca
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,253 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
9,069 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall, Little Narrows
HYALCOL—22 bbls, Media, Liverpool
HYOSCYAMUS—8 bls, Commercial Bank of Australia, Pioneer Reef, Melbourne
INSECTICIDE—4 dms, Rohm & Haas Co, Puerto Rico, Ciudad Trujillo
IPECAC ROOT—40 bls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Ciudad de Manizales, Barranquilla
23 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santa Paula, Cartagena
KARAYA GUM—64 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Flying Arrow, Bombay
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90 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Flying Arrow, Bombay
LAVENDER OIL—5 dms, Lautier Fils, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
18 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
3 dms, M M Drury & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
LEAD—16,178 bars, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
7,610 pcs, Felix Kramarsky Corp, Exford, Rijeka
LEMON OIL—7 dms, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Lenape Trading Co, Doros, Port au Prince
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
LIME JUICE—17 bbls, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Isaiah, Puerto Plata
OIL—15 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Argentina, Port of Spain
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Doros, Port au Prince
LIQUIDAMBAR—5 dms, David Klapisch, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
LOCUST BEAN GUM—690 bgs, A E Pellet Co, Vulcania, Genoa
250 bgs, Exeter, Genoa
250 bgs, La Guardia, Genoa
50 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, La Guardia, Genoa
MACE—37 cs, Middleton & Co, Ltd, Oberon, Grenada
25 cs, Mutual Spice Co, Oberon, Grenada
MANGLE BARK—4,400 bgs, Stoddar Shipping Co, Rio Guayas, Tumaco
MANGROVE BARK—1,677 bgs, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
MEDICINALS—16 pcs, Mead Johnson & Co, African Moon, East London
2 cs, Eli Lilly International Corp, African Moon, East London
HERBS—15 bls, S B Penick & Co, La Guardia, Genoa
LEAVES—6 bls, American Express Co, Exermont, Genoa
SEED—7 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—30 cs, National City Bank, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
25 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
16 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
METOCHEL—2 cs, The Dow Chemical Co, Agwiking, Havana
MICA—23 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
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445 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Grigorios "C," Tangier
100 bgs, Marchen Maersk, Macao
320 bgs, Caronia, Southampton
WHITE—70 bgs, Levy Trading Corp, Grigorios "C," Tangier
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—178,170 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Stockholm, Cartagena
127,028 bbls, California Refining Co, Fort Mims, Puerto la Cruz
121,946 bbls, California Refining Co, Rock Landing, Puerto la Cruz
123,407 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto la Cruz
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Cape Avinof, Kingston
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QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,775 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Argentina, Buenos Aires
ROSE LEAVES—30 bls, The Meer Corp, Exermont, Casablanca
52 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exermont, Casablanca
SAFROL—25 dms, Delgo Aromatic Co, Marchen Maersk, Keelung
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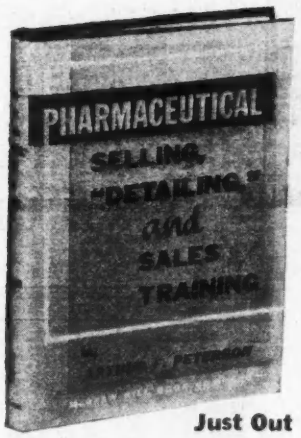

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400 bgs, Charles H Timm Co, City of Brooklyn, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Budelman, Inc, City of Brooklyn, Calcutta
100 bgs, Charles H Timms Co, Matra, Calcutta
100 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Matra, Calcutta
500 bgs, Ralli Bros, Matra, Calcutta

SENNA LEAVES—51 bls, S B Penick & Co, City of Brooklyn, Colombo
40 bls, Peek & Velsor, City of Brooklyn, Colombo
75 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, City of Brooklyn, Colombo

SESAMESEED—147 bgs, International Compensation, Inc, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
667 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal

SESAMUM OIL—1 cs, Yee Wah Co, Paducah Victory, Hong Kong

SHARK LIVER OIL—13 dms, Frazer & Co, African Moon, Cape Town
165 dms, Wilbur Ellis & Co, African Moon, Cape Town

SHEEP GALL—3 cks, E S & A Bank, Pioneer Reef, Melbourne
1 ck, E S & A Bank, Pioneer Reef, Sydney
3 trcs, Livarden, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—100 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger Co, Matra, Calcutta
100 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Matra, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Matra, Calcutta
480 bgs, Ralli Bros, Matra, Calcutta

SILVER SULPHIDE—110 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta

SODIUM ASCORBATE—2 bxs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Agwiking, Havana

SOY—50 dms, E Miltenberg, Inc, Paducah Victory, Hong Kong

SULPHADIAZINE SODIUM—1 dm, Israel Shipowners Pool, Exermont, Tel Aviv

TALC—2,358 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exeter, Genoa

TANKAGE—434 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Gdynia, Rio Grande

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,400 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Nuevo Dominicano, Puerto Plata
6,305 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Isaiah, Puerto Plata

TEASEED OIL—100 dms, Arnhold & Co, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong

TEA WASTE—1,920 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Matra, Calcutta
358 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Clan Angus, Chittagong

TIN—597 ingots, Ayrton Metals Co, Inc, Marchen Maersk, Macao
300 ingots, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Marchen Maersk, Macao
400 ingots, Fred H Lenway & Co, Marchen Maersk, Macao
200 ingots, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Marchen Maersk, Macao
997 ingots, Media, Liverpool
220 ingots, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Sacramento, Hull
300 ingots, J W Hampton, jr, & Co, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong
400 ingots, Cathay Mercantile Corp, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong
400 ingots, Caswell Strauss & Co, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong
1,112 ingots, Import Export Industries, Inc, Marchen Maersk, Macao
1,032 ingots, Media, Liverpool

TOLU BALSAM—100 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Santa Sofia, Barranquilla

TRAGACANTH GUM—22 bgs, V Simidian & Co, Exeter, Beirut

TUNG OIL—460 tons, Arnhold & Co, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong

TUNGSTIC ACID—41 bgs, Phillip Bros, Inc, Marchen Maersk, Hong Kong

TUNU GUM—51 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal

VANILLA BEANS—160 cs, Mankato Victory, Antwerp
22 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
22 cs, George Lueders & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
60 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
27 cs, J Manheimer Co, Agwistar, Vera Cruz

VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Fleischman Burd & Co, Paducah Victory, Kobe
24 cs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Paducah Victory, Kobe
10 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Marchen Maersk, Kobe
30 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Marchen Maersk, Kobe

WATTLE BARK—275 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Moon, Durban

WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—200 bgs, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Pioneer Reef, Melbourne

WOLFRAM ORE—630 bgs, Derby & Co, Santa Margarita, Arica
500 bgs, Derby & Co, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta

WOOL GREASE—120 dms, J J Savin & Co, Pioneer Reef, Sydney

ANHYDROUS—77 dms, Media, Liverpool

San Francisco

CARNAUBA WAX—11 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Hindanger, Rio de Janeiro

CASSIA—32 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Sea Serpent, Hong Kong

COCONUT OIL—113 tons, L N Jackson & Co, President Pierce, Manila

COPRA—300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Vesteroy, Dumaguete
400 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Vo, Vesteroy, Cebu
200 tons, Cargill & Co, Vesteroy, Castanas

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250 tons, Bunge Corp, Tantara, Cebu
50 tons, Cargill, Inc, Tantara, Cebu
1,200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tantara, Tacloban
100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tantara, Tabaco
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Bougainville, Isabella
127.4 tons, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Bougainville, Zamboanga
250 tons, Cargill, Inc, Bougainville, Iloilo
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—50 cs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, President Pierce, Yokohama
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—20 cs, Guillard Fancy Foods Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
PYROTECHNICS—2,607 cs, F P Dow Co, Sally Maersk, Macao
1,522 cs, East Asiatic Co, Sally Maersk, Hong Kong
315 cs, R E Apelt Co, Sally Maersk, Hong Kong
1,727 cs, Wallace, Clark Co, Sally Maersk, Hong Kong
2,952 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Sea Serpent, Hong Kong
300 cs, V S Tovatt Co, Sea Serpent, Hong Kong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—438 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Hindanger, Buenos Aires
TIN—410 ingots, Fred H Lenway Co, Sally Maersk, Macao
TUNG OIL—150 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Sally Maersk, Hong Kong
390 tons, S L Jones & Co, President Pierce, Hong Kong
160 tons, Bank of California, President Pierce, Hong Kong
165 tons, Vongehr Law China Co, President Pierce, Hong Kong
VARNISH GUMS—80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Bouganville, Manila

Baltimore

BONES—1,311 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Gdynia, Rio Grande
CASSIA—600 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Paducah Victory, Hong Kong
CELERYSEED—84 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Exeter, Marseilles
CHROME ORE—513 tons, Sussex Trading Corp, African Moon, Lourenco Marques
COCONUT OIL—330 tons, Philippine Ref Co, Paducah Victory, Manila
FISHMEAL—1,477 bgs, Chase National Bank, Exermont, Casablanca
MANGANESE ORE—2,551,200 lbs, Bethlehem Steel Co, African Moon, Durban
500 tons, Westinghouse Electric International Co, City of Brooklyn, Calcutta
SIENNA EARTH—390 bgs, S Lee Smith & Co, Exford, Leghorn
WATTLE BARK—1,106 bls, American Dyewood Co, African Moon, Durban

Boston

BONES—620 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Livarden, Buenos Aires
1,446 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Livarden, Buenos Aires
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MICA—200 cs, Alfred D Brown Esq, Exemplar, Madras
20 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Exemplar, Madras
278 cs, Hal Delphin & Co, Exemplar, Madras
10 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Inc, Exemplar, Madras

—*Continued on page 86*

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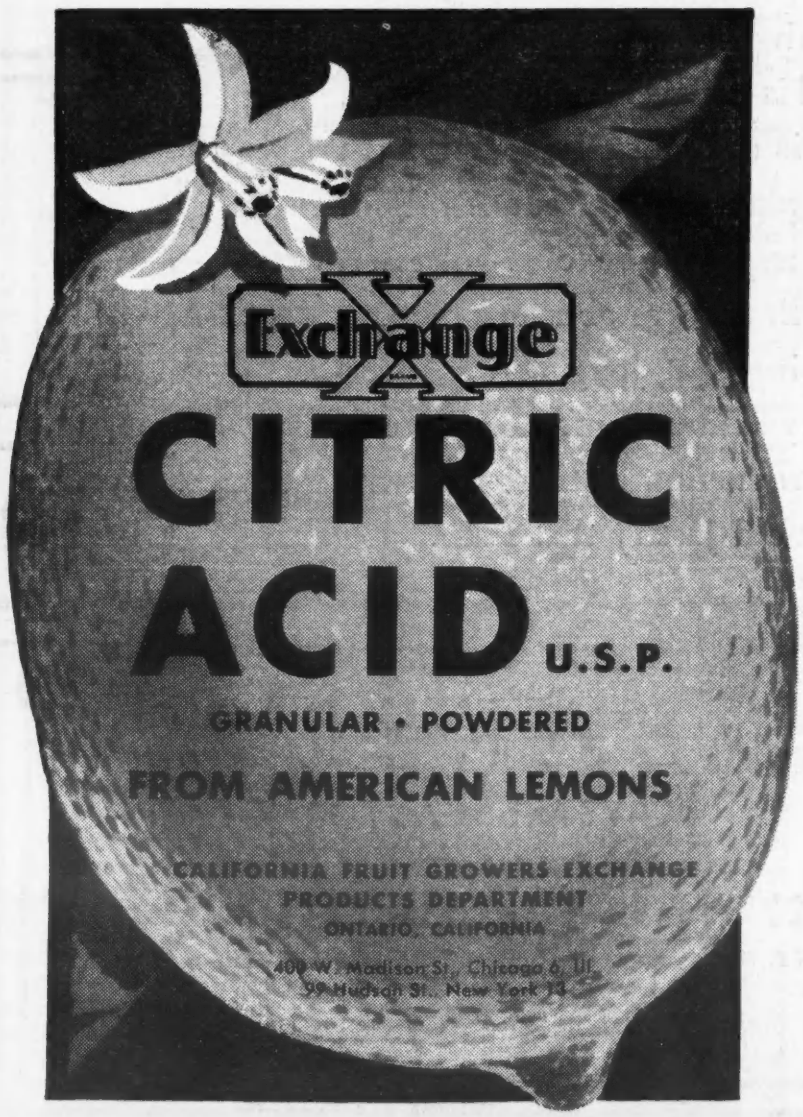

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8 Years Less Than a Century Ago

IN 1857 the grandfathers of today's wholesale druggists were distributing a new brand of Castor Oil—BAKER'S —with new and improved qualities. Faith in the product was established quickly among distributors because of its favorable public acceptance, and Baker's Castor Oil became one of America's household names.

* * *

Now, throughout the nation, retail druggists are selling castor oil distributed through the highly efficient, modern, wholesale drug industry. "Baker's" still is the overwhelming choice.

There is good reason for this unbroken leadership. In the beginning Baker purposely planned to produce oils of such fine quality as to win the approbation of wholesaler, retailer and consumer. The faith then established remains after ninety-two years; for during that long period, ever-growing knowledge in chemistry and manufacturing technique has been applied in the production of these oils, with the purpose that they always should justify that faith.

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National Wholesale Druggists' Association

Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting—Atlantic City, October 8 to 13

Wholesaler Operating Costs Up in Jan.-June

Information obtained by means of a questionnaire sent to active members concerning their general operating expenses and changes in operating procedures was revealed by Ray Schumacher of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and chairman of the NWDA committee on operations.

Pointing out that wholesale drug sales have increased approximately 2 percent in the first six months of the year, Mr. Schumacher declared that 81 percent of the houses reporting said that their operating expenses in January to June, 1949, had increased an average of 5⅔ percent over 1948. It is obvious, he said, that for the first time since the war, operating expenses are increasing faster than sales. He added that 1948 was the levelling off year, with sales increasing 6.3 percent and operating costs increasing 6.1 percent.

"In a breakdown of expenses classifications," Mr. Schumacher said, "67 percent of the reporting members said costs of warehouse labor had increased about 10 percent over 1948; 73 percent reported that costs of office labor had increased about the same. Most members reported that volume of production per employee had increased, the percentage of increase being more pronounced in the ranks of office workers.

Delivery Costs Higher

"Increased delivery costs on city business were reported by about half the members and averaged about 12 percent. Delivery costs on country sales presented a startling picture, and 85 percent of the questionnaires reported increases ranging from 5 percent to over 400 percent. The average increase was 77 percent. A further check to find the reason for this unusual situation brought out the fact that, in many sections of the country, the members during the past year put their country deliveries on a prepaid basis which greatly increased their costs.

"Sales expense had increased with about 60 percent of the members, or an average increase of 6½ percent. Fixed expense was higher with 67 percent of the members, the average increase running about 10¼ percent. Telephone rates have increased materially in most states and 67 percent of the members reported that this item of expense was greater. About 50 percent of the members reported that collection expense had increased, showing that the credit department of the average drug wholesaler is again coming into prominence and is having a job to do.

Line Extension

"A great many of the members do not keep records of line extension, due no doubt to the extra work involved. Such a record is a very valuable indicator and can be used in many ways to plan your operations and sales activities. In 1948 an average order page of twenty items totaled $70, or $3.50 per line extension. When the line extension drops to $3.00, as has happened in many instances, you have a $60 order instead, and have ex-

—Continued on page 68

Morrisson New President, Nolen First Vice-President

Robert Morrisson of the Portland, Me. firm of Cook, Everett & Pennell was elected president of the NWDA for the coming year, to succeed J. D. Crump of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Mr. Morrisson was formerly chairman of the executive committee of the association's board of control.

Other officers elected were first vice-president, Herman C. Nolen, McKesson & Robbins; second vice-president, C. F. G.

Robert Morrisson

Meyer III, Meyer Bros. Drug Company, St. Louis; third vice-president, William F. Nichols, McKesson & Robbins; fourth vice-president, Ben Exley, jr., Ohio Valley Drug Company, Wheeling, W. Va., and fifth vice-president, Frank L. Capers, McKesson & Robbins.

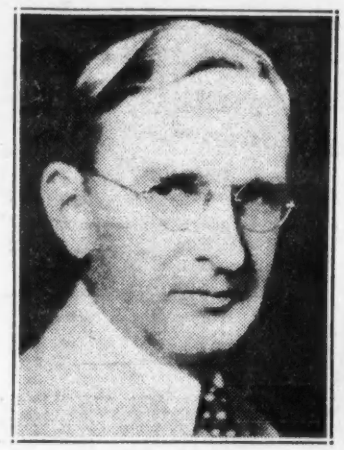
Elected to the board of directors for three-year terms were Roy V. Schwab of Brunswig Drug Company, Los Angeles; George W. Kauffman, Kauffman-Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio, and W. W. Mueller of McKesson & Robbins.

Crump Devotes Major Portion Of Report to Labor Problems

J. D. Crump, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and retiring president of the association discussed at length various problems besetting the wholesale drug industry, many of them so-called war problems still plaguing it, and devoted a large portion of his report to labor management relations.

The association has had the subject of compensating employees under consideration for a number of years, he said. It has supplied to all its members comprehensive reports in the form of two volumes under the heading of "Wholesale Drug Job Evaluation," according to Mr. Crump. He added that many of the members have classified their employees and established, to a degree, standards of qualification and service and those who have proceeded along these lines have found such work to be helpful in fixing better relations between employer and employee.

"Each firm should clearly define the different jobs within the wholesale house, establish standards of accomplishment and adopt schedules of compensation with provisions for advancement based on merit



J. D. Crump

and efficiency," Mr. Crump advised. "Members who have not done so are urged to delegate to the proper officer this important job of systematically classifying all employees in their house and provide for proper advancement. We have not as yet worked out a scientific and satisfactory procedure for compensating salesmen.

"This is a subject of vital importance to not only the wholesale drug trade but other wholesale industries as well. Our board of control may very well give consideration to research on this subject. Such research should be supported by other wholesale industries and may possibly be carried out in part at least, under the auspices of the National Association of Wholesalers."

Payrolls to Be Higher

Continuing with the labor situation, Mr. Crump said that payroll costs for some wholesalers are due for an increase by the first of the year because of the new sev-

—Continued on page 64

Wholesale Drug Sales Up 204% Over 1941

A review of the highlights of the operations survey covering the years 1947 and 1948, recently completed under the direction of Dr. Orin E. Burley of the University of Pennsylvania, was presented by Herman C. Nolen of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and chairman of the NWDA committee on statistical research. The survey was the first the association had undertaken since 1941.

"The first thing that comes to our attention," Mr. Nolen said, "is that sales of the NWDA houses reporting have approximately doubled since the last survey was completed. Sales were up 204.4 percent in 1948 over 1941. While our sales have been rising, our gross profit has remained virtually stationary. In fact, it was the same in 1947 as in 1941, but in 1948 it moved up three-tenths of 1 percent to 15.9 percent. This gross profit, of course, is our gross margin minus the discount allowed our customers.

"We all realize that costs declined somewhat in the war years, but as no survey was undertaken during these years, none of us knew how much costs had gone down for the industry as a whole. However, we have learned that costs are now back up to where they were in prewar days. For example, in 1938 total operating costs without bad debt expenses were 12.3 percent, and in 1948 they were virtually the same, at 12.2 percent. If we should add a normal bad debt loss,

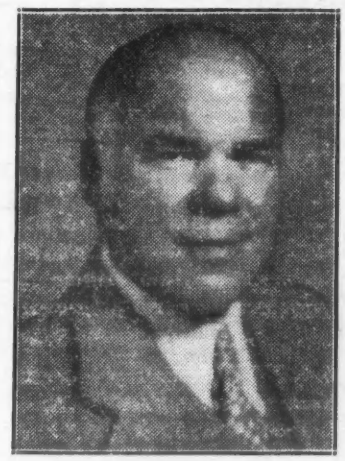
—Continued on page 69

Top Management Problems Forum

A forum on top management problems featured the opening day session of the meeting. Presided over by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, NWDA executive vice-president, it aired the views of the following speakers:—J. G. Searle of G. D. Searle & Co.; J. Mahlon Buck of Smith, Kline & French, Inc.; James Hill jr., of Sterling Drug, Inc., and Maurice Mermey of the Baldwin & Mermey advertising agency.

Dr. Newcomb stated that an increased supply of adequately trained manpower was essential for the solution of top management problems of the drug industry. He emphasized the part that pharmacy plays in providing health care for the American people. He stated that the public and 150,000 physicians depend upon drug producers and distributors for all health supplies, including the filling of 400,000,000 prescriptions annually, and that physicians, dentists, hospitals and health clinics could not function for even twenty-four hours without the drug industry.

"Our health professions would be stopped cold in their tracks were it not for the part played by the industry," he said. "We must have more manpower



Dr. E. L. Newcomb

qualified to conduct scientific research on our top management problems and a larger number engaged in retail pharmacy, wholesaling and production who are adequately prepared to interpret and apply the facts.

Trained Men Needed

"We need better trained men now and in the immediate days ahead who have a better understanding of the national health problems, of retail and wholesale handling costs, of the basic principles un-

—Continued on page 66

Drug Store Failures Increasing This Year

Credit collections are slowing steadily in all sections of the country and this is not a recent development, according to Walter N. Kuntz, jr., of the Southwestern Drug Corporation and chairman of the NWDA committee on credits and collections. He said the trend has been in progress since 1946 and has been accelerated in the past two years. The trend is given added significance, according to Mr. Kuntz, by the fact that business failures are increasing rapidly in the drug industry at the retail level and losses to creditors per individual failure are up sharply.

Mr. Kuntz reported that in 1946 eleven retail drug stores failed at a loss to creditors of $4,454 per store; 1947, twenty-eight stores failed at a loss of $13,179 per store, and in 1948 fifty stores failed at a loss of $18,080 per store.

"At the end of the first six months of 1949," Mr. Kuntz continued, "fifty-four retail drug stores have failed, with an average loss to creditors per individual failure amounting to $17,426. Briefly put, this year there will be ten times the number of failures occuring in 1946 and losses

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Supervision Improvement Key To Better Personnel Relations

Methods of improving supervision for better personnel relations were detailed by William F. Nichols of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., chairman of the committee on employer and employee relations. He outlined the committee's views on qualifications of a good supervisor, both before appointment and after moving into the job.

Before appointing a supervisor, according to Mr. Nichols, an employer should look for these qualifications: loyalty to the company; responsibility; initiative; adaptability; open mindedness; liking for people; understanding; impartiality; consistency, and knowledge of the business.

"First and foremost, a new supervisor, after his appointment, needs a clear definition of the extent of his responsibility and authority," Mr. Nichols declared. "It is preferable to put this down on paper so that it will be better understood by him and those working with him."

With respect to responsibilities, such points as quantity and quality of work required, special functions to be handled, time limits and quality of performance should be covered. Points relating to limits of authority should clarify what the individual will be expected to do on his own, what he will do without asking but will be expected to report on and what he will do only after checking with his superiors.

Knowledge of Work

The next vital and basic information that the supervisor should have is a complete and detailed knowledge of the department and the jobs within the department to be supervised. Very likely the individual, through his own experience, will already have acquired a good portion of this information but all too often it is mistakenly assumed that the supervisor is familiar with all phases of the job. It is management's responsibility to see that the individual has a chance to fill in the gaps in his knowledge at the earliest opportunity.

"Armed with this information, a supervisor can really act as a member of the management team. He is in a position to keep the work moving, and what is perhaps more important, the people under him will look to him for guidance with confidence that he is looking out for their interests.

Planning Work of Others

"A new supervisor up from the ranks must develop skill not only in planning his own work, but also in planning the work of a group of people. Here is where a management executive can be of real assistance in demonstrating how to keep a desk organized so that first things will be taken care of first and everything will be handled on schedule. There are simple ways to accomplish the orderly routing of papers across a desk, of setting up a reminder calendar and preventing the accumulation of unnecessary material in drawers, all of which cut down the time devoted to unscrambling masses of material and increase the time that can be devoted to constructive activity and supervision. These are absolutely essential, since a supervisor must of necessity have his own work so organized that he can properly plan the work of others in the department.

"A supervisor must of necessity be able to train employees effectively so that new people can be brought into the department and taught to do the work with speed and accuracy and to be made to feel they are a part of the department 'team.' In addition, to knowing the department in all its details, the supervisor needs to know what to teach a newcomer; for example, the whys and wherefores of a particular function and how it should be learned.

"Now we come to the real criterion of the success or failure of our supervision and that is what we have called 'skill in leadership,' although it really covers the whole field of human relations. Employees are people and people need to be treated as individuals to have a feeling of job security, to have an opportunity for advancement, to feel that they belong to the company, to be praised for good work, to participate in the planning and execution of activities that affect them.

"These are things that these people need, and these needs can be satisfied by planned, effective leadership. And a supervisor is in the best possible position to supply this leadership.

Teaching by Example

"Most people need guidance in developing this skill but the person who needs it the most is likely to be the new supervisor who, for the first time in his life, finds himself in a position where he is expected to lead others, both as individuals and as a group. In this situation, the logical people to supply the most effective guidance are his seasoned fellow supervisors and management executives; and they in turn can best supply this guidance through teaching by example.

"An experienced supervisor or executive lets each person know where he stands. He lets both old and new employees know how they are getting along, their good points and bad points, and ways they can continue to improve their performance. He tells people in advance about changes that will affect them, knowing that there is nothing more disturbing to morale than vague, unsubstantiated rumors."

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Drug Store Failures

—*Continued from page 61*

per failure are running four times as high as those occurring three years ago.

The delinquent account under today's conditions is a prospective failure. Experiences during the past eighteen months particularly have shown that when a retailer begins to slip he usually goes out pretty fast and owes a substantial sum of money when the final accounting is made. Stores no longer hang on for months and even years after they have become hopelessly involved with creditors as was the case a few years back.

Retailers Sales Volume Up

"Consider the assets or advantages of the present situation. To begin with, even though liabilities per individual failure in 1948 and to date have shown sharp increases, this is understandable when we consider the fact that the average retail druggist is now doing a volume of business which approximates three time that enjoyed in 1932 and is today more than double the 1940-41 average.

"Lack of sales volume is no longer the factor that it was a few years back. Drug stores are not closing their doors because they are not transacting enough business to keep them open. Sales are up and this fact certainly gives us something with which to work. While it is true, also, that the retail drug store failure trend has been headed in the wrong direction for several years, total failures at this time are but a fraction of the number occurring a few years back. It appears that they will total approximately 25 percent of the prewar annual average.

"Wholesalers' collections are below the previous year, too, but receivables are still in much better shape than during the prewar period. So notwithstanding the adverse trend in the field of credits and collections during the last several years, we are not, as an industry, in serious trouble yet. But we are headed for trouble and whether or not we avoid it will depend upon the aggressiveness of the service wholesaler now in recognizing and meeting his problems as they appear."

Mr. Kuntz reported that, in addition to reviewing some of the problems that beset the wholesalers in the field of credit and collections, the committee has gone into the task of determining as accurately as possible what factors are causing lack of progress at the retail level and thus resulting in the adverse collection and failure trend.

Usual Reason for Failure

Credit problems in the main have their origin in the same factors that constitute the principal reasons for failure, according to Mr. Kuntz, and in order of their relative importance they are as follows:—Excessive inventories comprised of a high percentage of dead or slow moving items; rising operating cost; lack of experience, and store under-financed from the start of business.

Fair Trade Laws Operation Gains Interest

Sales in the wholesale drug industry have continued to gain slightly this year but the trend has also continued upward in costs, so that profits are slightly lower, E. Allen Newcomb, NWDA secretary, told the membership. He added that possibly these facts have directed attention to the problems of fair trade, handling costs and general distribution policy. Mr. Newcomb said that there has been an increased interest in the operation of fair trade laws and an apparent better understanding of their basic principles.

"We find, he said," that many forget that while the fair trade laws are basically designed to protect the property of the owner of trade marked or branded goods, they also, by their title, are designed, in effect, to protect the principle of fair trade practices. Members of the drug industry, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers alike, have a moral as well as a legal responsibility to live up to the letter and spirit of these laws.

"Too often we hear reports that distributors not only sell occasionally at less than the fair trade minimum prices but also violate the spirit of the law by themselves buying from others at less than minimum prices and, in so doing, encourage others to violate the laws. Manufacturers too are occasionally lax in the enforcement of the provisions of their own fair trade contracts. It would be well for all of us to examine ourselves and our attitudes toward the operation of the fair trade laws and by correcting these mistaken practices strengthen our distribution system along proven economically sound lines."

Distribution Costs

Mr. Newcomb declared that another trend noted has been increasing interest in distribution costs. He advised that material developed by the association should be studied by wholesalers and manufacturers alike and all should cooperate in developing facts at the wholesale and retail level. He added that more manufacturers have evidenced interest in studying their own distribution costs.

"There has been an important change in thinking on distribution policy," according to Mr. Newcomb. "More manufacturers, we believe, are attempting to do a completely sound job of integrating and timing of all of the elements of their distribution policy.

"For example, on pricing policy it is basic to say that any product that is going to be successful must give the consumer utility at a price he can afford to pay. Further, this price must be high enough to afford a margin of profit for the average efficient retailer and a margin of profit for the average efficient wholesaler and still leave enough for the manufacturer to cover his manufacturing costs and promotional costs and provide him a reasonable profit."

Channels of Distribution

Touching on channels of distribution, Mr. Newcomb stated that the trend continued to be towards distribution through the wholesaler and, further, to careful selection of enough and strategically located wholesalers to give complete coverage without adding so many as to result in uneconomic dilution of distributors' volume.

More manufacturers, he said, are realizing that they cannot place the blame for product failure on their distribution entirely and it is the manufacturer's responsibility to create consumer demand either through advertising or retailing efforts.

"There is an encouraging continuation in the trend towards the functional analysis of distribution," Mr. Newcomb continued. "Manufacturers, more and more, are separating in their thinking the functions of selling and merchandising from the physical functions of the transportation of goods. In this connection, wholesalers also are showing increasing interest in examining their operational functioning. The problem of stock keeping of prescriptions alone is an example of one thing most seriously considered by our wholesalers.

Trends Believed Healthy

"We believe these trends to be healthy and urge all members to make a determined effort to integrate and properly time their promotional programs, taking into consideration such elements as the physical distribution of goods through wholesale and retail channels, including such problems as supplying a proper flow of information on prices, terms and selling plans and, similarly, supplying wholesalers in their pricing, buying and sales departments with adequate information."

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Crump Discusses Labor Relations

—*Continued from page 61*

enty-five cents an hour minimum wage. Accompanying this legislation, he pointed out, are the revised regulations of the wage and hour administrator covering employees exempt from overtime.

"Both of these regulatory acts of the Federal government," he said, "require careful review by all wholesalers because of the penalties that may result from failure to adhere to their provisions. Employers may be sued by either an employee or the government for violations of either the minimum wage provision of the law or the regulations covering exempt employees.

"The National Association of Wholesalers has extracted from the new law and regulations the paragraphs that are of particular interest to wholesalers. These extracts are published in the October issue of the new 'Monthly Labor Bulletin.' Since this subject has such an effect on wholesalers' costs for the future, I recommend that the NWDA conduct an informal question and answer session for wholesalers during this convention week."

Selling Manpower

Mr. Crump turned to the volume entitled "Increasing Wholesale Drug Salesmen's Effectiveness," which represented the result of a fellowship grant to Ohio State University for James H. Davis. Many of the members have studied this book and profited from its contents, he declared.

"There are two major ways by means of which our wholesale drug houses may operate more economically and profitably," he declared, and these are better warehouse operation and better selling. Both should be effected concurrently. In order to secure better selling, we must have better trained salesmen. The book itself will not produce better salesmen. Methods which may be used for carrying on a proper training program are outlined. The outline, however, is of no value unless used.

"The utilization of the information supplied is dependent upon the sales manager. Some sales managers have studied carefully the discussions and conclusions by Davis. Some have used modifications, adopting a systematic program for training and working with their salesmen. Modern selling has become a science. It is my hope that what I have said upon this subject may stimulate the executives and sales managers of all houses who have not done so to initiate the intensive use of this book.

Selling at Retail Level

Continuing on this subject, Mr. Crump said there should be no overlooking of the tremendous interest of wholesalers and manufacturers in selling at the retail level. Fair pricing, attractive packaging, good advertising and complete distribution coverage will help, he said, but it will not do the whole job of moving merchandise to the ultimate consumer. He added that if the surveys and articles he has seen recently are only half truths, there is need to show concern with customer problems of developing more effective selling at the retail level. Wholesalers, he declared, should furnish every possible assistance.

Operating Costs

Touching on "Survey of 1948 and 1947 Operations, Service Wholesale Druggists," which the association completed and published during the year, Mr. Crump felt that it had supplied to each wholesaler valuable information for use in intelligently managing and operating his business.

"The annual surveys of our wholesale operating costs were discontinued during the war," Mr. Crump said, "and the present one brings us up to date and contains comparative tables going back as far as 1938. It seems to me that this type of research should be continued and that our new board of control should provide for the making of a similar survey covering our 1949 operations.

"During the year we were supplied with 'Warehouse Operations of Wholesale Druggists' by Albert B. Fisher. For more than a year, Mr. Fisher devoted his entire time to study of the warehouse operations of service wholesale druggists. In this work he had the cooperation of a large number of our members in carrying out field research.

"He has brought together for us the most valuable compilation of facts and observations ever assembled by anyone relating to warehouse operations. Many of our members have directed their house managers to critically study the chapters of this book as they may relate to their own operations. Such studies are resulting in many changes, some minor and some major, but all are yielding more efficient operations."

Mr. Crump declared that the last year has witnessed the completion of a number of modern, streamlined, new service wholesale drug warehouses, and pointed out that into these new houses there have been incorporated the latest aids for efficient service, the newest mechanical equipment and other facilities to speed up at less cost the operation of these houses.

"Many wholesalers are planning to modernize, rebuild or erect entirely new wholesale houses," he declared. "Your New York office has secured as rapidly as available complete blueprints of houses already completed, or in the process of completion, and has made these available to you. The construction of the new buildings is an indication of the confidence and faith that you have in the future of the wholesale drug industry.

"Only by doing a better job in performing the functions of the wholesale druggist may we possibly expect to continue to be in the front ranks of those who distribute drugs and medicines at wholesale. Many of our members are still operating with facilities and equipment which do not permit the most efficient operation. We should be the pioneer in devising new equipment and facilities for the more efficient conduct of our business.

"We should not leave it to competitors representing overlapping industries to develop these more effective methods of handling merchandise which is properly ours to distribute. Unless we constantly improve our own service, we may wake up some morning to find that others are performing our functions more inexpensively and quickly than we ourselves. I feel it is important for us to do more scientific research along these lines."

Retail Store Handling Costs

Mr. Crump stated that, as a result of studies in former years, the industry is in a position to know on which products and lines a profit is earned and which are actually sold at no profit at all or at a loss. Thus, he added, efforts can be directed along lines which produce more profitable returns.

"In the final analysis," he said, "our welfare as wholesalers is dependent upon the welfare of our retail customers. For some years our retail customers have had a general knowledge of their overall costs and their final net profit of the year. They have not, however, had any adequate information concerning the profitableness of their varied departments or of individual commodities. In fact, some retailers do not attempt to departmentalize their stores.

"Since World War II there has been some improvement in modernizing the retail drug store. We have aided our retail customers in this work. We should continue to do so. During the past year a number of our officers and members have assisted the NARD in formulating a program providing for scientific research on commodity handling costs in the retail drug store. Thus, for the first time, we are now securing facts which will enable our retail customers to more intelligently operate their retail drug stores.

"This program of research will also provide important information relating to the economic soundness of fair trade minimum selling prices which is essential for future stability and successful operation under our fair trade laws. The NWDA board of control has already voted to underwrite its share of the cost of this research for the current year, and I recommend that the new board do likewise for the coming year. A half dozen leading schools of business throughout the country are cooperating in this research program. The manufacturers also are taking an active part."

Inequitable Taxation

Mr. Crump emphasized that the drug industry continues to be confronted with the inequities arising from competition enjoying tax exemptions not accorded it, thus placing the industry on an unfair competitive basis. The NWDA, he said, has, for many years, gone on record as being opposed to this discrimination in taxes and it should continue its efforts to secure changes in the tax laws which will enable it to compete fairly.

Bird Urges Better Supervision

Dillard Bird, president of the Society for the Advancement of Management told the NWDA that getting along with employees is vital in the successful operation of any business. "To be effective," Mr. Bird said, "human relations in business must be planned. The key to human relations in business is only through the good supervisor, as leader-trainer-manager, so that employee confidence and its resultant cooperation can be developed."

Luther Urges Aid To Retail Buyers

J. Wayne Luther, of the Mennen Company and chairman of the NWDA manufacturers' committee, discussed at length the problem of what manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers can do to improve retail buying. His presentation followed a talk by James O. Peckham, of the A. C. Nielsen Company, who analyzed the various buying methods of retailers.

Disadvantages of retail over-buying, according to Mr. Luther, is that it tends to create financial problems for retailer, wholesaler and manufacturers; reduces retailer's capital turnover and thereby reduces retailer's profit; too much capital tied up in certain lines makes it impossible for retailer to purchase other items properly; creates excessive retail inventories, shelf-worn and unsalable merchandise and return goods problem, and encourages "group buying" and diversion of merchandise through undesirable channels, which many times results in price-cutting and fair trade violations.

"To minimize over-buying," Mr. Luther declared, "wholesalers should have their salesmen make buying recommendations to retailers. This requires working with the retailer in doing a stock check job to determine rate of sales of items; knowledge of bonus goods and quantity discount schedules available through wholesalers, and knowledge of direct selling policies of manufacturers.

"Manufacturers should have a controlled selling policy, particularly if they engage in direct selling. In the event direct selling is a part of a manufacturer's policy the factors of control should include size, type and volume of the store; financial and moral ability of the retailer; and analyses of cost of contacting and servicing retailers on a direct basis to determine whether the direct selling policy is profitable."

Trade Promotion Aided

J. H. McMaster of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and chairman of the committee on trade promotion, reported on a completely "packaged" trade promotion plan made up of booklets, books and visual and audio-visual aids. The plan is divided into four major parts: modernization and store layout, store management, education and departmentalization and display.

"The material is offered to members for ultimate presentation to the retail druggist," Mr. McMaster said. "We recommend its use through state and district pharmaceutical associations and to groups of retailers and their clerks wherever they can be assembled. Leading authorities suggest the use of visual presentations and we believe that, through this method, the interest and enthusiasm of the retailer will be kindled immediately."

Marketing Costs Trend Discussed by Burley

Marketing costs are in themselves a relatively inflexible part of our pricing structure and marketing margins are but the distributor's prices for the performance of his functions, the NWDA was told by Orin E. Burley, professor of marketing at the University of Pennsylvania and director of the association's statistical section.

"The direction in which marketing costs are likely to go," he said, "will depend upon the nature and level of operations of our economic system. If prices tend downward in conjunction with a lower percentage of capacity operation, then percentage marketing costs must advance. However, if prices tend to stabilize near present levels or, better still, near-capacity operations are maintained, then percentage marketing costs need not advance and for many companies will be somewhat lower.

"If but one of the above attributes exists and the other does not change too violently, percentage marketing costs should not change in a major extent. A brief glance at the major economic barometers of purchasing power and investment flow gives cause for optimism in the strength of our economy."

Fair Trade Laws Endorsed

At the recommendation of the NWDA board of control, the membership unanimously voted to adopt resolutions endorsing state fair trade laws and the Federal Tydings-Miller act; endorsing the work of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education; endorsing support of an expanded program for voluntary health insurance plans and condemnation of any compulsory health insurance plans, and supporting the activities of the Citizens Committee for Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

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Top Management Problems Forum

—Continued from page 61

derlying our fair trade laws and many other problems of the profession and practice of pharmacy."

He pointed out that leaders in the drug industry recognized these urgent needs in 1942 at which time the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education was incorporated. He said that the Foundation was doing a fine job in providing better trained teachers for colleges of pharmacy and pharmacists.

He reported that already thirty-three new teachers, most of them with Ph.D. degrees, had been provided through foundation fellowships.

More than 100 graduate students were now working for their Ph.D. degrees under foundation fellowships, most of whom will serve as teachers, Dr. Newcomb said. These new teachers will turn out better-trained pharmacists, he pointed out. Dr. Newcomb appealed to producers of drug store merchandise and all distributors to continue to give liberal support to the foundation, which is operating on a budget for this educational work of about $175,000 annually.

Medical Services Challenge

Mr. Searle pointed out that some time in the next few years the people of the United States will be required to make a choice between the voluntary system and the compulsory system of medical care and stated that the choice may determine the whole future trend of the American economy. The decision must be made in an atmosphere of clear thinking and it must be based on fact, he said. At present, he added, we are debating the issue in an atmosphere of confusion and this confusion exists in popular thinking on the subject and, to some extent, in professional thinking.

"The responsibilities are involved in the decision which the people must make," he said. "One is the responsibility of the layman, who is concerned with his own health and the health of his family. The other is the responsibility of the medical services—the physician, the hospital, the pharmacist, the oculist, the dentist and all those who are allied with these agencies in providing the means of medical care.

"In the final analysis, the layman will make the decision. He always does. Legislatures decide whether to brew up a certain stew of legislation but, in the long run, the public decides whether or not to accept it. In this instance, the layman is confused. He doesn't know where to turn. If he makes the wrong turn it may be disastrous.

Lack of Information

"His confusion is based upon lack of information. The average citizen doesn't know whether his health facilities are adequate or not, any more than he knows whether a bridge is structurally sound. In his ignorance he is vulnerable to loose talk and there appears to be as much loose talk today about the adequacy of the nation's health facilities as there is about the atomic bomb.

"The average citizen simply does not know whether the facilities essential to his health are available to him. In the first place, he doesn't know what they are. He doesn't know where they are. He doesn't know what they can do for him. Therefore, he is not using them to their greatest advantage. This situation must be corrected in time. The time left do to this job is short. The medical services and those affiliated with medicine must join hands with the layman in straightening out a common problem.

"It is entirely possible to educate the citizen so that he will know how the bridge was built, what its capacity is, what it will do for him and how he can use it to get the most out of it. It is entirely possible to educate him so that he will know what his health facilities are, how they are operated and how he can use them to his greatest advantage.

Definition of Standards

"The first step must be to determine what we mean by adequate health facilities. The medical services—all of them—must agree upon a definition of optimum attainable standards of medical care throughout the whole field of medical care. At present there is no such agreement. No one knows how many hospital beds a given community needs, how many doctors, how many nurses, how many dentists, or what the cost of their services should be.

"The second step, and it can and should be made simultaneously with the first because time is very short, is for the medical services to join hands in encouragement of the citizen and his individual community in assaying the health services available to the citizen. Every community should know what its health facilities are, whether there are deficiencies and what can be done to correct them.

"Oddly enough, by a process of what appears to be spontaneous combustion, a number of American communities in scattered areas—in Oklahoma, in Kansas, in Maryland and very likely in other states—are doing just that. They are making community surveys of their health facilities and they are plugging gaps wherever they find them. They have a great advantage over other communities in the health debate which is now raging. They know what the true facts are. They know what they can do about them. And they are doing the job themselves. This trend must be encouraged.

Survey on Local Level

"It should be possible for every community in the United States to make such a survey on the local level. We have discovered that national statistics may be challenged on the basis that they do not apply to every crossroads. We have discovered that exceptions to national averages can be made to stand out like third thumbs whenever discussion about our national health waxes warm. Yet it is entirely feasible for the individual community to raise its health standards to whatever level the community desires, once it knows what to do and how to go about it. The medical services can supply this know-how.

"There is a third step to be undertaken. The layman must be informed, continually and persistently, of the facts about American health standards, facilities and changing conditions. He should be informed about these subjects as he is informed about conditions in his community's school and his church. It is entirely possible for the layman and the professional to get together on the subject of health facilities as they already get together, through the parent-teachers association or through church organizations, on questions of education and morals.

"To accomplish this third step it is necessary to establish a clearing house of factual data. This organization must be geared not only to collect the data but to distribute it through all the various channels of communication. The organization should stand apart from both government and the medical profession, while cooperating fully with any and all authoritative bodies in the dissemination of information essential to the citizen's understanding.

"That, essentially, is the challenge drug and allied wholesalers and retailers of medical commodities, and others, who to one degree or another are concerned with the nation's medical service, must meet. We must see to it that the citizen takes over his share of the load. The challenge to all of us who are associated with the medical services is threefold:—

"First, we must establish standards by which health facilities in all the major categories can be evaluated; second, we must encourage local communities to evaluate their health facilities in terms of these standards and to see that they measure up, and third, we must see to it that laymen's groups and the individual citizen himself are furnished with factual data, not only about their own local situations but about the health of the entire American people and the health facilities which are available to the entire people.

"With such an established program, which can always be kept up to date, we can expect that our health problem will be determined and solved in the traditional, independent American way."

Handling Cost Study

Mr. Hill disclosed that Orin E. Burley, professor of marketing at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, has been selected to head a $150,000 retail drug store cost of distribution survey, to be conducted under the auspices of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Reporting on progress of the project, Mr. Hill, who has taken an active part in the undertaking, said that already a tentative list of drug stores has been drawn from which approximately twenty will be

James Hill, jr.

selected for the study. The University of Pennsylvania will be one of the institutions which will conduct the survey. The remainder of the work will be done by other institutions of learning to assure the disinterestedness of the findings, Mr. Hill said. Eight other universities are presently under consideration.

"The purpose of the study is clearly defined in its title," Mr. Hill said. "It is to determine the cost of distributing various articles in retail drug stores, to establish the areas of profit and loss as a basis for improvements—including increase in efficiency, in distribution at the retail level. Work on the study will proceed as rapidly as possible, in the hope that the findings and conclusions may be available to the drug industry early in 1950."

Wholesaler's Role under NHS

"Mr. Buck said it is interesting to note that in the British Isles, where national health insurance schemes of one kind or another have been operating since 1912, the percentage of insured population on a contributory basis had only risen from approximately 31 percent in 1914 to 50 percent in 1948, immediately prior to the introduction of the present National Health Service.

"Like most of you," he said, "I have exposed myself to as much information as possible on the subject, with particular emphasis upon the change in distribution methods which might be expected to follow in the wake of government control of health services. Whether or not we believe our country will embark upon a similar plan in the future, it is the duty of all those engaged in the manufacture and distribution of drug products to keep a close watch on developments overseas, so that we may know what to expect and how to proceed in any event.

"It is not my purpose to discuss the

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social or medical aspects of NHS, since this is a business convention, primarily for wholesale druggists. As tax-paying distributors operating under a free enterprise system, however, we have no reason to apologize for the fact that we are very much concerned with the economic future of distribution and the part which we shall play in it."

Questionnaire on NHS

Mr. Buck revealed he had prepared a questionnaire last June which was submitted in London to a few of the best qualified in British pharmaceutical circles to obtain an unprejudiced point of view. There is nothing startling in the disclosures, he said, but to those who look between the lines and beyond the immediate period of prosperity it will be apparent that unfavorable trends are being established. He quoted as follows from one communication dated July 8, 1949:—

"So far the indications are that the general demand for medicines has increased since the introduction of NHS. Sales of some over-the-counter lines are reported to have dropped, but this loss has probably been counterbalanced by increases in the sales of drugs and ethical proprietaries. The wholesalers' profit from this business has, therefore, probably remained fairly stable, although increased competition from use of unbranded medicines may reduce profit margins in the future.

"There is a small class of wholesaler in this country who used to specialize in sales direct to doctors. Before the introduction of NHS, a large proportion (80 percent) of doctors in England dispensed medicines, but now, except in rural areas, NHS dispensing is restricted to chemists. Consequently, this class of wholesaler has suffered severely and is having to revise its trade policy and divert its activities to chemists.

Chemists May Lose Trade

"The formation of central buying organizations for hospital supplies is likely to take business away from chemists, since it is becoming the practice of these organizations to purchase their requirements on tender, invitation to tender being normally sent direct to manufacturers.

"At present, therefore, it seems that NHS is not likely to have any markedly adverse effect on the business of wholesale druggists. There is, however, an aspect of NHS as it is at present envisaged which may severely curtail the business of the retail chemist and, therefore, the wholesaler.

"One of the keystones of the service in its fully developed form is the health center. It is proposed that health centers shall be the normal place where doctors and their patients meet, and that, in addition to medical services, pharmaceutical services in the form of a dispensary should also be provided. Many chemists fear that in this way dispensing will be diverted from them to the health centers.

"If the purchase of drugs for health center dispensaries is on the same lines as for hospitals, drugs and medicines required for NHS prescriptions are likely to be bought on tender direct from the manufacturers and not through wholesalers, as is the common practice today."

Trends Developing in U. K.

Mr. Buck declared that it is particularly distressing to note the results of several polls taken among retail druggists in the United States to determine their attitudes toward some form of socialized medicine. Especially in the large cities, he said, there is an alarming percentage of those who favor "free" medical treatment, including prescriptions. Such preference must stem from ignorance of the trends as they are now developing in England, he said, and he felt these trends are tracing a pattern such as follows:—

"The first phase—prescription business zooms upward as physicians discontinue dispensing and as lower and middle income groups and those with real and imaginary ailments rush to take full advantage of 'free' medical services. Over-the-counter proprietaries suffer a decline in sales, which is more than covered by wholesalers' and retailers' sales of 'ethicals' on prescription.

"The second phase—prescription business levels off but still continues at a very high rate. Over-the-counter proprietary sales increase as working people find it impossible to spend from one to four hours on each visit to the doctor to obtain a prescription. Business at wholesale and retail continues at a high level.

Government Revices Plan

"The third phase—cost of health service begins to run far ahead of government estimates as doctors continue to prescribe established, high price proprietaries. Government then adopts some plan under which patient pays part of prescription cost, meanwhile urging and appealing to physicians to prescribe Official (similar to USP) preparations. Over-the-counter proprietary sales continue to gain.

"The fourth phase — in desperation, government establishes health centers and pays only for prescriptions filled or compounded with standard pharmaceutical products. Number of prescriptions remains high but value and profit drop sharply. Over-the-counter sales again fluctuate with general economic conditions. Ethicals are prescribed only for those who can afford to pay for them. Manufacturers of standard pharmaceuticals enjoy unprecedented sales—temporarily. Wholesale and retail volumes drop seriously.

"The fifth phase—government enters the pharmaceutical manufacturing business in order to cut down cost of NHS. All branches of the drug industry face conditions from which they may never recover. Competition and new product research dries up. At this point, doctors rebel and the public begins to realize that it has been sold 'down the river' by a vast bureaucracy."

Mr. Buck admitted these were dire predictions but added "we had better not underestimate the power of the forces which would like to try this great social experiment at the expense of the great American drug industry."

Fair Trade Laws

Mr. Mermey revealed at the forum that economic surveys to assemble up-to-date factual data on the operation of fair trade laws will be conducted by the newly-formed research advisory committee of the bureau of education on fair trade.

At the same time, he disclosed that the bureau had selected Rhode Island as a test area for a forthcoming nation-wide program designed to recruit and train druggists "to sell fair trade in their own communities." The bureau will launch its test campaign on October 26 at a meeting in Providence with leaders of retail pharmacy in Rhode Island, Mr. Mermey said.

The work of the research advisory committee will also get under way immediately, he pointed out. The research experts and drug industry representatives constituting the committee's membership are to hold their first meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on October 20.

Wholesale Drug Warehouse Modernization Discussed

An outline of the type of thinking that constitutes an engineering approach to the modernization of a wholesale drug warehouse was presented by Gilbert I. Ross of the New York engineering consultant firm of Ross & Co. Mr. Ross emphasized the fact that while complete modernization may be dependent upon a new, custom designed building, there exist tremendous opportunities for streamlining operations in old existing structures of the multi-story type.

"Floors may be joined together by the skillful use of conveyors and other handling devices to nullify some of the disadvantages inherent in the building," he said. "A production line is not necessarily a straight line or confined to one floor. Other labor-saving and time-saving equipment and techniques can be introduced, with the result that in many cases a modernization job can be done in an existing building at a cost that will be returned in savings over a short span of time.

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Wholesalers Operating Costs Up in Jan.-June

—*Continued from page 61*

pended the same amount of effort and dollar expense in handling it. It may not mean exactly that you have lost a sale of $10, but it does mean that your customers are buying more frequently and in smaller quantities.

"Ninety percent of the replies to our questionnaire said that customers were buying more frequently and 80% said in smaller quantities. Reduce the $10 loss in sales per order page to a gross profit loss and you can readily see that you have from $1.55 to $1.60 less in gross profit out of which to pay handling expense.

"That our customers are buying in smaller quantities and more frequently is an economic necessity in some instances and we, as service wholesalers, share their problem. It is also true that during the war period most wholesalers had to curtail their service to a degree that worked hardship on their customers and some relaxing of regulations was in order. It is regrettable, however, that many of the prewar unnecessary services have again been brought back into practise, especially in highly competitive markets. No useful purpose has been served and the financial and economic structure of our customers has been weakened as a result.

Operational Changes

"Your committee urges each active member to give careful thought and due consideration to all operational changes that may have a tendency to lower line extensions. A drop of from 10 percent to 15 percent could very well eliminate the entire net profit that is left in some instances with the high operational costs of today.

"We also urge our associate members or manufacturers to give more thought to the importance of line extension when setting up price discount schedules. Many of the schedules have not been changed in years and are long overdue for a complete overhauling to consider the present day operating costs of the wholesalers.

"We will also appreciate a further study of full case shipping units. The recent reduction of case sizes by the surgical dressing manufacturers has been a great help. A recent check made by one wholesaler of all full case shipping units showed the average to be $12.52 per unit.

"One group of questions concerned our workers and attempted to find out whether their attitude toward their jobs had shown improvement. It was most encouraging to see a pattern of better efficiency, greater job interest and greater customer as well as employer interest.

"The average employee group in a wholesale drug house was usually one of the 'happy family' variety, and it was discouraging to see this situation deteriorate and almost disappear during war times and the years immediately afterward. The summation of the answers regarding the present situation showed that the workers were again beginning to reappraise and appreciate the job security that the wholesale drug business offers them. Labor turnover during the past twelve months has decreased considerably.

"Delivery of orders has probably caused a greater increase in operating expense than any other one single item. The survey showed that delivery expense on city orders had increased 12 percent and on country orders, 77 percent. Increased freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the railroads, and truck lines covering drugs and drug sundries, are also of interest to the associate members. Eight successive general increases aggregating 70 percent have become effective since June 1946.

Truck Delivery Service

"We were anxious to give our active members a picture of the situation with regard to truck delivery service. We found that out of a total of 138 wholesalers, 55 percent said they owned and operated their own trucks, 22 percent rented trucks, and 23 percent used contract carriers. Some used a combination of the three. It is significant, however, that over half of the members are trying to keep their delivery costs down thru operating their own trucks.

"We found that free of prepaid delivery is now almost universal in all sections of the country. With 116 members reporting on this question, only twenty still ship country orders at customer expense. Practically all wholesalers have set a minimum requirement on size of order for prepaid country delivery. This amount varies from $35 to $100, in most instances $50 and over is required.

"Some reported that they make an allowance of 1 percent on the customer's purchases to cover delivery. This method seems like an excellent approach to avoid customer dissatisfaction over orders that do not meet the minimum shipping requirement. Only twenty-six wholesalers said they had not established restrictions on size of order.

City Waiting Orders

"The city waiting order department is maintained by almost every wholesaler for emergency service. If the operations of this department are not properly restricted and controlled, your entire operation can become very badly disorganized through the abuses to which an average city waiting order department is subjected. It can be the means of causing much customer dissatisfaction, instead of creating good will through service, if rules and regulations are not posted and understood. It was for these reasons that your committee explored the different procedures used and would like to make the following recommendations:—

"To distinguish between waiting and will-call orders; to limit the number of items obtainable on a waiting order to from five to ten order lines—you can further restrict these lines to emergency prescription items if you desire; on will-call orders, to require that they be phoned in a stipulated number of hours in advance before calling for them—most members are in agreement on a two hour limit.

Picking Procedures

"The gravity chute storage method, as used in super grocery markets seemed to present possibilities for the drug wholesaler to speed up his picking operation. According to our survey, eight different houses have experimented with it and seven have discarded its use. At present only one is continuing. It would seem, therefore, that very few advantages are offered in this type of equipment.

"The three major jobs in drug warehouse operations are picking, checking and packing. If no errors were made by the pickers, the checking part of the operation would be unnecessary. It was with this thought in mind that several of the members started to experiment. Our survey brings out the results of some of these tests.

"No one eliminated checking entirely but twenty-nine members initiated spot checking, thirteen discontinued and gave up the plan as unworkable, nine said that their losses were excessive due to claims, and four said the spot check method encouraged and increased pilferage losses. Of the sixteen remaining houses still using the system, four are checking 10 percent of the items; three, 15 percent; four, 20 percent; and five, 25 percent.

"The results of the experiments stated above are not conclusive. With the extremely high salaries being paid to pickers today, it would seem that competent personnel should be available to pick orders with a minimum of errors. It will be excessive claims and the temptation of pilferage that will defeat the system if it eventually has to be discarded.

Types of checking

"A very small percentage of the houses were using sectional checking, as this type of checking tends to slow up the checking process to the speed of the pickers, and if a master checker or examiner is not maintained at the end of the line, theft is greatly encouraged. It does, however, eliminate the necessity of having short runners which in a large house is an added expense. Of the houses reporting, eighty still use the old established method of centralized checking at the end of the picking line."

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Wholesale Drug Sales Up 204% over 1941

—*Continued from page 61*

our total operating costs for the industry would approach 13 percent.

"Bad debt losses throughout the war were apparently abnormally low as the survey in 1947-48 so forcibly brought out. In these two years, they were only one-tenth of 1 percent, as contrasted to an average of six-tenths of 1 percent prior to the outbreak of the war.

Warehouse Costs Higher

"Our warehouse costs have risen out of proportion to our other expenses. The survey revealed that they were up about 16 percent from the figure of ten years ago. This rise in warehousing cost is something we must all watch, or it will seriously affect our net profits.

"The survey revealed that selling expenses have remained virtually stationary, possibly due to the fact that many of our wholesaler salesmen are paid on a percentage basis, and the percentage is about the same today as it was ten years ago. Salesmen's traveling expenses are up a bit, but our volume has partly compensated for this increase.

"Another item of cost that has risen alarmingly is freight and delivery expense. Other speakers at this meeting have emphasized the importance of this cost item, and well they should, for it has risen percentagewise more than one-third since 1938. If railroad and trucking rates are raised further, this expense may still go further out of proportion.

Rent Cost Declining

One item of cost which has not gone up, but in fact has moved downward slightly, is rent and occupancy expense. This item of expense has gone down probably because some of us have leases which were negotiated at low rentals many years ago, and some of us are charging off depreciation on building costs which were incurred many years ago. If we had to figure rent and occupancy expense on replacement cost, the resulting figure would be much higher.

"One other item which the survey revealed which is highly significant at this time is that in 1948, the number of days receivables outstanding was about thirty, as contrasted to fifty-two days ten years ago. This is a figure we shall probably have difficulty in holding.

"Not only has the 1947-48 Operating Survey revealed specific cost data to us, but it has revealed trends. I would like to bring to your attention two or three major trends which are evident. The first is that direct costs are up substantially, and are moving upward as a percentage of sales. I am referring specifically to such costs as warehouse labor, trucking delivery and freight. These costs are all up on a percentage basis as compared to what they were during the thirties and early forties.

Overhead Costs Less

"Conversely, our indirect and overhead costs have been moving downward percentage-wise which, of course, has been a great help. Some may wonder why these indirect and overhead costs have not moved up with our direct costs. There are several explanations. One is that perhaps members of this association are doing a better managerial job. It certainly is true that our top executive and administrative personnel is taking care of a considerably larger volume of business than they did in prewar days. Perhaps we shall have to expand our administrative and executive effort in the next few years, which may tend to increase these costs percentage-wise.

Overall Picture Not Bad

"In this very brief picture of the operating survey, I have merely tried to point out some of the high spots, and also to give you a few ways in which you might put it to use. Those of us who have studied this operating survey know that the overall picture as shown is not bad, but at the same time we know that the data reveals some alarming trends which, if permitted to continue, may consume a substantial portion of the net profit of many of our wholesale drug companies.

"Let us not let these figures, as good as they are, lull us into a false sense of satisfaction and security. The present cost and profit picture is good, but it does indicate trouble ahead unless we act with intelligence, promptness and courage in regard to those factors which are moving in the wrong direction."

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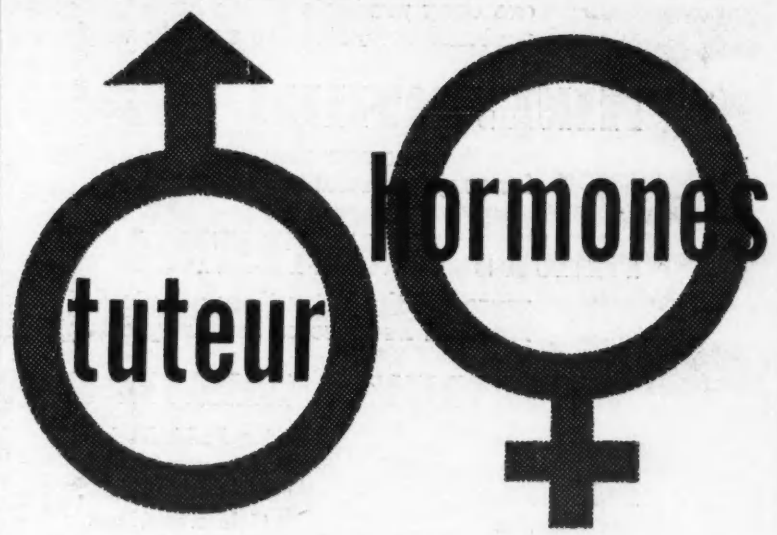

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Spot prices on Jamaica ginger, lobelia herb and leaf, and passion flower herb scored sharp advances last week in the market for botanical drugs. African ginger was a notch lower, some cassias were cheaper, shading of clove was noted regardless of primary market strength, and a much more active pepper market on spot developed price advances at a time when India and Singapore apparently held little after what was alleged to have been German buying. With United States dollars, it was asked? The market index rose 0.8 point and at 185.4 compared with 209.0 prevailing a year ago when it remained without change.

Conditions in the domestic primary market were said to be well settled for the time being at least. A fair but not large number of botanicals were scarce and certain to remain so. A more numerous and comparatively large number of items have been bought at prices sufficiently below those paid a year ago as to suggest unsettlement. Total collections in 1949 were small; they were literally "rained out" at the most vital part of the collection season. Where large collection took place, it was in Spring dug materials only. Prices paid were predominately below 1948 levels. When they were higher, they were almost sensationally so. It was certain that virtually as never before, consumer demand is the important and as yet undetermined 1949 factor. Only the existence of a fair carryover can stave off general shortage should demand develop a volume that dealers would welcome after their months of small-volume trading.

The advances in domestic primary market buying prices ranged 17 percent to 600 percent, varying widely as to items affected. The very strong materials include lobelia, witch hazel leaves, catnip, hellebore, spearmint, star root, and in some quarters, gelesmium, select sassafras, wild lettuce leaves, spikenard root, and mandrake.

Declines in buying prices varied between 14 percent and 85 percent and, in terms of price, ranged between 2c. and $2 per pound, below October, 1948, prices.

Balsams

Fir—Demand was routine but sufficient to hold prices to a very steady position in this market.

Tolu—The market was reasonably steady and the margin between present replacement costs and spot selling prices was said to be too narrow to permit any material shading of local quotations.

Barks

Cinchona—Devaluation of foreign currencies will have an effect on the replacement of such bark as may come here from the Netherlands East Indies or from as well as through Holland. It will not affect the cost of bark produced in the Western hemisphere.

Black Haw—Prices paid for both root and tree bark in the domestic primary market were lower for most of the collection season. The drop in posted prices was about 25c. on root bark and 6c. on that of tree.

Sassafras—With some collections being obtained at moderate price declines as compared with what was paid late in 1948, it still may be said that the gatherings in the south were none too ample, especially of select quality bark of root. However, on the whole, the bark collected averages higher in quality than it did in 1948.

White Pine—The market was apt to advance once heavy consuming demand appears. The slump in lumbering operations in the south decreased the availability of this byproduct material.

Beans

Vanilla—Most sellers were reserved and awaiting further developments in the replacement market, particularly that for Bourbon beans. A considerably stronger undertone prevailed on spot, and the price tendency, therefore, was upward, if anything. Practically everything turns on what happens to prices when new crop goods are open for trading and since the present prospect is for a smaller crop of Bourbons, the natural tendency here last week was to suspect that higher prices might develop.

Berries

Prickly Ash—Some southern collectors have offered to buy new crop collections at as much as 100 percent more than was offered gatherers a year ago. The spot market was steady to firm throughout the past week.

Sumac—Not much of this article was in store recently in the primary market, and though demand has been and still was light last week, a steadier price position seemed to prevail at all points.

Flowers

Chamomile—So far, the trend of values of foreign currencies in terms of dollars has not developed far enough to disclose fully what, if anything, may happen to replacement costs on both Belgian and Hungarian flowers. Some advices from the Antwerp market were expected momentarily, and they should reveal the position of Roman chamomile. Locally, the market was very steady.

Clover—White clover gathered in the south was acquired in but limited quantities this year and at prices about 17 percent above those last offered at the end of the 1948 collection season.

Gums

Aloe—Cape goods were no weaker but they still seemed subjective to the competitive influence that recently set the market at 21c. per pound minimum.

Arabic—Most of the slack caused by currency devaluation has been removed from the market. However, because of the fixed charges that prevail in the primary market, sellers here failed to find any reason to think that amber sorts would soon sell here below the present minimum of 13¼c. per pound. Production conditions in the primary market were adverse to creation of normal stocks, a fact tending to tighten supply and support prices.

Benzoin — Replacement cost developments were still in flux originating from the devaluation of currency values at the origin. Locally, a better than fair supply of gum seemed sufficient to cope with the enlarged consumer requirements expected in the weeks ahead. Prices were about steady.

Herbs and Leaves

Lobelia—Practically no herb was collected this past Summer and even an approximate 20 percent rise in buying prices failed to increase collections even after the rains subsided and made collection and drying possible in however small degree.

Pennyroyal—Factors in the collection

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 10c. per lb.
leaves, 10c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 5c. per lb.
white, 8c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Honan, scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
185.4	184.6	183.5	209.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended October 7

New York

Basil leaves, 8 bags: live and dead insects.
Cardamom, 35 cases: rodent excreta.
Celery seed, 27 bags: live and dead insects.
Chillies, 75 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 700 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 455 drums: decomposed.
Colombo root, 430 bags: insect bored; insect filth.
Corn silk, 59 bales: filthy.
Herbs, edible, powdered, 1 package: false and misleading statements; no adequate directions for use.
Mace, 21 cases: live and dead insects.
Nutmegs, 546 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 1,568 bags: moldy and insect bored; excess siftings and pickings; filthy.
Peppermint oil, 4 drums: impurities present.
Scurvey grass, 4 bales: live and dead insects.
Pimento, 250 bags: live and dead insects.

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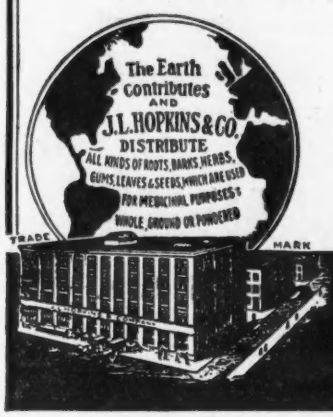
Chiretta Herb	Senna Leaves
Cocculus Indicus	Stillingia Root
Gentian Root	Wild Cherry Bark



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of domestic leaves paid about 110 percent more for goods last Summer than they did a year ago. This was mainly because stocks in some quarters had worn very thin and general replacement seemed wise.

Passion Flower—One pays around 40c. to 45c. per pound in this market and then cannot expect to find much prompt delivery material. Buying prices in the south rose around 83 percent without much result in the way of goods collected. Good demand unquestionably will result in further price advances since no one at the origin has more than a "handful."

Queen of the Meadow — Leaves were hardly wanted in the domestic primary market and buying prices were down fully 8c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Buyers of new collections cut their offered prices fully a third from levels prevailing late in October, 1948. There was also a very wide range between what collectors offered collectors —fully as much as 20c. per pound in areas not widely separated.

Corn Silk — Cheaper Italian lire in terms of dollar value may affect replacement costs of this item which, on spot, has been relatively reasonable around 15c. per pound. Some on spot expect the market to decline once newly bought goods arrive in this country. Some did reach here recently. It was a lot of 59 bales that was declared "filthy" by the food and drug administration.

Ergot—It was significant that direct representatives of Spanish shippers sounded the spot market often last week in seeking an idea of "the market" in New York. The market was nominal for the most part in that a regular consumer of the article would have to come with a firm order in hand in order to get goods —let alone find out what would have to be paid. This direct representation said that the "crop was a failure." But it seemed likely that any company with a long established consumption could obtain goods at $3 per pound.

Turkey Corn — Practically every spot botanical house and also every domestic primary market operator had the recently shopped foreign inquiry for a very substantial quantity of this low volume item. Although some buying prices rose over 200 percent, the general report was that

—*Continued on page 75*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price declines in almond, native cananga, clove, and peppermint oils moved the price index 0.5 downward and at 101.7 last week it compared with 108.6 reached a year ago by falling 1.7 points. The sole price rises of the week came in ocotea cymbarum oil, for which a good demand from textile interests in the south was reported, and in artificial sassafras, which was less competitive.

Devaluation of foreign currencies appeared to be a ferment in the local market prices. An example was clove oil. The spice was strong and hard to obtain at primary market points. But, apparently, dealers offering oil produced at the origins have a lower replacement based on the devalued franc and, hence, they reduced prices on imported oil even as the domestic distillers held their quotations unchanged and in line with prices for spice. Another oil, apparently influenced by devalued French and Italian currencies was natural almond, the price of which on spot reflected a lowered cost to import new supplies.

In the market as a whole, demand was reported under the stimulus of the purchase of raw materials for the manufacture of holiday trade merchandise. And, according to a large maker of synthetics, this business was expected to continue into early December. Many dealers reported prices holding up very well on most merchandise. Inquiries were said to be plentiful but evidence of consumers keeping an eye on inventories was found in the size of many orders being received and of inquiries sent to the spot last week.

On the whole, the consensus seemed to be that business was fair to good; not too brisk in some quarters and for some items; and in others, possibly a shade slower because of the uncertainties of replacement costs of merchandise the cost of which was subject to the influence of devalued foreign currencies.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ocotea cymbarum, 2c. per lb.
Sassafras, artificial, 8c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Almond, natural, FPA, 45c. per lb.
NF, 60c. per lb.
Cananga, native, 30c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, buds, 15c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 5c. per lb.
redistilled, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
101.7	102.2	100.4	108.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Almond—Possibly devaluation of the franc has reduced the import cost of natural, bitter oil. Spot quotations were down to a minimum of $3.40 per pound last week, and the NF quality material was available also at the lower price of $3.25.

Amyris—A generally steady spot market appeared as reflection of the well-steadier position of the article in its West Indian origin. Demand was about normal and even with recent movement.

Anise—Odd though it may be, as the communist armies draw closer to the primary trading market at the origin, spot prices fluctuate, and, while they may be shaved thinly in some quarters, they are advanced in others. Last week the range remained 89c. to $1.25 per pound. However, it was well realized that chances for shipments being delayed or held back temporarily are still real.

Bergamot—Only the range in price changed last week. The minimum of spot quotations remained at $4.40 per pound, but the higher end of the range became $4.50, a drop of 75c. per pound. Demand continued reasonably active, and, since the replacement position remained still one of some strength, undertones on spot were firm.

Bois de Rose—The undercurrent of strength prevailing in the markets for this material was still in evidence last week, during which the minimum of local prices became $2.60 per pound, a 5c. advance. The range, according to seller, was still to $3.50. The available supply has changed little of late, receipts from the primary market being not substantial in size.

Cajeput—Stocks were light and seemed unlikely to increase materially at any time in the near future. Few parcels have been bought to come forward from the origin. Hence, local supplies were likely to remain relatively low. Last week they were in firm hands, and prices were well maintained as a consequence.

Cananga—Spot quotations on native oil were 25c. lower at $3 per pound, though some quarters among the few having local stocks wanted upwards of $3.50. Minimum quotes on rectified oil remained at $3.50, but the range was extended 5c. to a top of $4.55. Demand was far from brisk, being strictly jobbing.

Caraway—A fair demand rose from the foodstuff industry and was more than sufficient to clip short any tendency toward a competitive approach to quoting against inquiries. Undertones were very steady. The supply seemed ample to meet probable needs.

Cardamom—Strength still kept raw material replacement prices on the high side, and that fact alone warranted the high price levels easily maintained by sellers of oil. The food processors confined takings to unavoidable purchases.

Cassia—In view of the continued and adverse developments in the primary market, local sellers were disposed to take a rather conservative approach to the market. The intention is not to get short of stocks should communist successes in the drive on Canton, China, result in an at least temporary shutdown in shipments from Hong Kong. Pricewise, the spot developed no change.

Cinnamon—Nothing cheap was offered from primary market points, and, consequently, spot quotations were items of real firmness throughout the past week. Little tendency toward competition between dealers could be turned up. Demand was not expansive, but, along jobbing lines, it was better than fair.

Citronella—Ceylon oil continued an item of some strength, sufficiently so to support a higher price at 95c. to $1.15 per pound. Java and Java-type oils prevailed at $1.70 to $2.10, and the former was not available in superior quantities.

Clove—Considering the strength governing clove spice in whatever primary market, recent weakness and price concessioning on the spot oil market was rather difficult to understand. Prices were lower at $1.45 per pound for oil from Madagascar buds, and unchanged at $1.70 to $2.20 for that produced from the buds of Zanzibar.

Costus—Actual holders were as few as ever and, consequently, competition was still an absent factor in trading. The market was well held to the basis of $35 per pound, quoted on the basis of a fair sized but not substantial stock.

Dillweed—Prices held at $6 to $7.50 per pound and since the new crop season is now fairly well advanced, some dealers held the opinion that a modicum of steadiness might appear soon in local quotations. Much will depend on the volume of consumption for the account of the picklers who already are processing the 1949 crop of "cukes" in excellent volume. It has been a long time since any arrivals of seed oil from India have been reported.

Eucalyptus—No shortage in this item seemed likely since practically all primary sources have oil in rather substantial quantities. The effect of devaluation of the pound sterling on replacement cost for oil purchased in Australia remains to be soundly and definitely developed. It is even possible that the shipment price in dollars would rise to the extent to which the pound fell, thus eliminating lower costs to this market.

Geranium—A reasonably tight situation governs the replacement positions of both Bourbon and Algerian oils. At least, replacement costs have not changed in favor of local importers regardless of devaluation in foreign currencies quoted in terms of dollars. Local demand failed to press more than moderately against the relatively light supplies available on the spot.

Ginger—Raw material continued to show unchanging strength on spot and at primary markets where prices today are higher than three weeks back. Oil, consequently, was strong, especially in certain quarters where $25 per pound was said to be obtained as compared with other directions in which $21 was quoted. It would require a firm order in hand, and also one well shopped, to ascertain exactly what would have to be paid for a fair quantity.

Juniper—Berry oil was mainly inert. That conditions applied to both demand and price. Stocks were amply sufficient to cope with however large request but nothing at this time suggests an early expansion of consumer takings of any quality of oil.

Lavender—Flower oils remained very

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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steady. Movement into consumption has gained moderately of late and the pickup in requirements seemed apt to continue for some time. A fair range in qualities were available in practically all spot quarters.

Lemon—Good to excellent quality Italian oil was not too plentiful, a fact readily accounting for the continued demonstration of price strength in the local market which, during the past week was maintained on the basis of $2.50 to $5 per pound. The range covered quality and brand as well as dealer. Domestic oil continued on the basis of $2.65 to $3. As to current demand, it was fairly well maintained at levels below those reached during the recently ended peak period of consumption.

Lemongrass—The range was split wider last week, the minimum of spot quotations remaining at $1.70 while the top of the market was moved up 20c and reached $2.30. However, most sellers felt that the inside would also move up soon. The consumption of large quantities incident to the synthesis of vitamin A was not considered likely during the coming season and the present strength of the market was hardly the result of such developments, in the opinion of well informed market factors. Production has been limited, according to reports coming from India because of the monsoon as well as the diversion of lemongrass acreage to food crops cultivation. One important quarter has ventured the opinion that there will be a market decline.

Lime—The sole change in prices came in that on terpeneless oil, the market for which was lowered to $58 to $65 per pound. Distilled oil continued unsettled and the tendency downward was expected to remain sufficiently potent to move values still further in favor of buyers for consumption. Much will depend on demand.

Nutmeg—Fair demand was noted. The call had a steady quality that did much in the direction of the excellent maintenance of spot quotations. Stocks were reported as ample.

Orange—Floridian oil in some quarters was lower and the minimum spot quotations during the past week became 42c per pound. Oil from other origins lacked change in prices. A moderate recovery in demand was evidence of a trend toward the expansion of holiday confections.

Palmarosa—Most replacement cables received in recent weeks have lacked any sign of price unsettlement. Shippers' price views have been well maintained in the absence of competition between the suppliers of top quality merchandise. A moderate spot demand also assisted in the maintenance of steady quotations.

Peppermint—Each day seems to bring its modicum of price juggling but the basic price position seemed fairly well defined now that the crop is in. A steady quality pervaded most quotations during the past week insofar as orders of the average size were concerned. In quantity, natural was lower at $4.85 to $5.65, and the redistilled ranged $5.25 to $6.15, all according to seller and quantity.

Sage—Some increased in the needs of food processors featured inquiries received during the past week and by the close of the period quotations seemed to be gaining strength steadily.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The raw material situation was still in flux but anethol itself failed of development last week. A fair demand and a lack of competition were steadying factors.

Benzaldehyde—Stability in price and consumption were undisturbed last week and most suppliers reported a normal movement into consumption in the absence of much competition.

Civet—Minimum quotations touched the lower figure of $4 per ounce but upwards of $5 was still being asked in some quarters. Artificial material could be had at $15 per pound.

Eucalyptol—Jobbing demand was better than fair. Stocks were ample and conditions pointed to the probable availability of this article in substantial quantities for an extended period of time.

Ionone—Alpha material could be bought as low as $4.40 per pound last week and, according to seller and quality; as much

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as $12.30 would have to be paid in some quarters. The supply situation certainly was not a broadly unsettling factor in the price position of this group.

Musk—Sales have continued to be very good as manufacturing perfumers have prepared products for the holiday trade. Prices were maintained at an exceptionally steady schedule.

Safrol — Stocks were ample and the market, while quotably unchanged, was occasionally subject to some bending here and there.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 72*

very little went finally into the godowns of primary market collectors.

Roots

Black Indian Hemp—Whatever of new crop good was acquired in the domestic primary market this year was bought substantially below October, 1948, prices. The fall at the source was fully 10c. per pound.

Blood—Collectors were more or less "burned" so far as the disposal of the 1948 crop of this item was concerned. The result was a better than fair carryover of old stock and a drop in 1949 prices by about 50 percent.

Blueflag—Country buyers offered less money this year than they did late in 1948. The drop in price was around 40 percent. And several of the larger operators at the source failed to list any need for the article this year.

Goldenseal—Very little normal quality root was obtainable in the source market this year. A blight has eliminated many cultivation plots. The result is that most suppliers have little in hand, and should demand top the low level of takings in 1948, considerably higher spot prices would be likely. However, some interesting cultivation exists in new territory and it has so far shown no sign of the blight.

Hydrangea—Primary market collectors have either reduced buying prices, left them unchanged from the 1948 position, or eliminated purchase entirely. Diggers could not sell root for more than 5c. per pound below what they received a year ago.

Ladyslipper — All collectors reduced buying prices this year; it was merely a matter of degree to which they lowered their ideas of new crop value. The item was worth about a third less than it was a year ago.

Mandrake — Country prices have not raised much further but the market was virtually strong at whatever point. In fact, very little root remains in first hands at the origin and second hands who still hold a few tons were not anxious sellers last week—save at a price. And consumers were not fully disposed to pay some of the price views expressed. Spot remained strong.

Star Grass—All buying prices were reduced this year. The sole difference in buyers' views was a matter of degree; all valued the item less than a year ago. Most buyers cut 30c. off 1948 buying prices and in one instance the drop in buying view was 10c. But all offered virtually identical buying prices this year; only 5c. separated listed prices.

Seeds

Anise—Prices held generally steady. Demand was for jobbing quantities removal of which had no market influence.

Caraway—Spot Dutch seed remained at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. October-November shipment was 13½c.

Cardamom—Stocks were low, very short, replacable only at very high cost, and were held at almost record high prices on the spot. Very little trading was possible in the circumstance.

Celery—French seed was a small fraction higher at 26½c. to 27c. per pound Indian remained unchanged but seemed firm.

Fenugreek—Devaluation of the French franc has not lowered the import cost of further goods from the Moroccan site. Locally, all prices were well maintained even though demand was light.

Psyllium—The lowered dollar value of the French franc has not brought a price concession for black seed on spot. Also, Indian seed and husks were generally steady.

Spices

Cassia—Few price changes were noted. Honan scraped and broken was slightly lower at 13c. and 13c. respectively. Chinese cassia held steady in all price categories.

Cinnamon—No .2 Ceylon was cheaper at 22c. to 23c. per pound and possible a shade less might be done in quantity transactions.

Clove—Zanzibar on spot was lower at 22½c. to 23c. per pound and Madagascars were noted also lower at 21c. to 21½c. However, representatives of Madagascarian shippers found it difficult to get firm offerings. The supply situation apparently remains tight. Devaluation of foreign money has not cheapened the articles materially at the origins.

Ginger—African root was slightly lower at 47c. to 48c. per pound but no important quantities seemed likely to be available at that figure. No. 2 Jamaica was higher at 50c. per pound. Consumers were still forced to cover needs from extremely small spot stocks.

Pepper—Prices advanced under active trading and spot black pepper fetched $1.32 to $1.35 per pound without much trouble. October shipment now afloat was $1.32 to $1.33. January shipment was proposed at $1.06 to $1.07. The new pepper crop was said likely to be between 14,000 and 16,000 pounds. Furthermore, India was again talking about an export tax. White peppers was next door to the unobtainable on spot and fully $1.80 to $1.82 would have to be paid. Germany has been a buyer of substantial quantities in the primary market—using United States dollars, perchance? India and Singapore were said to hold very little pepper in sight. Some here thought there might still be some "under the counter."

Diedolf, Rochford Leave Clarke to Form New Firm

J. P. Diedolf and F. Rochford have formed a new company under the firm style of Diedolf & Rochford with offices at 111 Broadway, New York 6. N. Y. and telephone number WOrth 2-7977. Both were formerly the active heads of John Clarke & Co., spice broker and agent, serving that company as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. Their resignation from the Clarke company was effective October 14. The new company will act as broker and agent in the spice, botanical, essential oils, and chemical trades.

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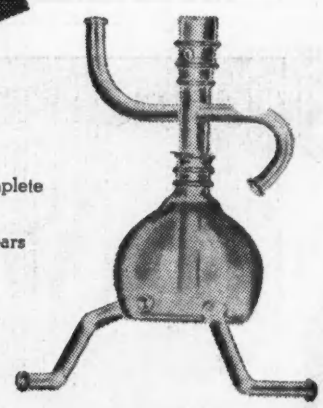
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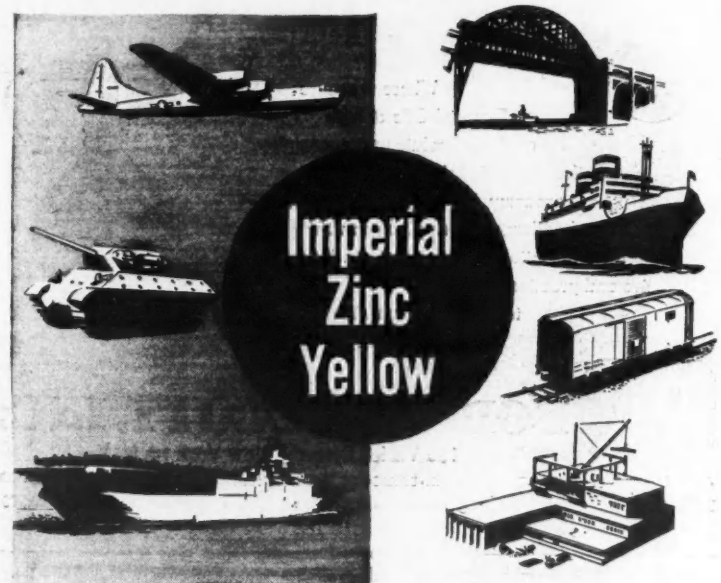

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Acid Number	9 ± 4	Weight per gal.	9.1 lb.

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DUREZ

RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Protective Coatings Materials

Pigment makers continued to lower schedules last week, following recent declines in antimony and lead metals. Both ceramic and paint grades of antimony oxide were slashed; lead sulphate was down, as were lead sulphate and leaded zinc oxides. Upshot of this price activity was a decline of 7 points in the index for coatings materials, the figure falling to 202.6. Other developments during the period included a rise in imported casein and reductions in orange shellacs.

Bulletin

Lead metal, red and white lead, litharge and orange mineral were further reduced by one producer late Friday afternoon. The lower schedule is not reflected in the market review below but is shown in the current market quotations section starting on page 9.

The drop in antimony, which amounted to 6½ cents per pound and went into effect on October 6, last week produced cuts of 5 cents to 7 cents and 8¾ cents to 9 cents, respectively, in ceramic and paint grades of the oxide. The October 7 lowering in pig lead, amounting to one-half cent, resulted in a variety of decreases in derived pigments of that metal.

Lead silicate was shaved one-half cent, while lead sulphate received a reduction of one-quarter cent per pound. One maker announced a one-quarter-cent lowering in dry white lead, thus producing a one-eighth cent spread in the going price for the material. One line of basic silicate white lead was skimmed one-half cent, narrowing the market range. There was no action taken on red lead, litharge and mineral orange during the week, since these materials had each been moved down during the previous seven-day period. Late in the week, reductions of one-quarter and three-eighth cent per pound, respectively, were effected on 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades of zinc oxide.

Call for alkyd resins was brisk. Supplies were reported adequate, despite narrowing stocks of phthalic anhydride. Coumarone-indenes were tight all along the line, with no relief in sight until, at least, mid-February. Phenolics were ample, although synthetic phenol was said to be narrowing. Styrenes moved in excellent volume, the leather industry accounting for the bulk of consumption. Interest in terpenes was good, although not at peak levels.

With foreign sellers apparently still working out their costs, New York listings on natural resins stood fast. Shellac was down 2 cents to 4 cents per pound on orange grades in this country, despite a mild strengthening in the Calcutta market. Imported casein gained one-half cent in a quiet market. Domestic grades were steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Antimony oxide, ceramic, 5c. to 7c. per lb.
paint, 8¾c. to 9c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, ¼c. per lb.
Silicate, ½c. per lb.
White, basic sulphate, ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, G, 6c. per 100 lbs.
H, I, K, M, N, WG, 4c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
No. 2, 4c. per lb.
Superfine, 2c. per lb.
TN, 2c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, American process, leaded, 35%, ¼c. per lb.
50%, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
202.6	209.6	211.9	210.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Following in the wake of a 6½c. decline in the metal, the market for derived pigment materials settled at lower levels last week. The ceramic grade was downed 5c. to 7c. per pound, depending upon the manufacturer, and paint grades were lowered 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, according to the type. Upshot of these moves was to establish a uniform price for all grades of the oxide at 27c., carload, freight allowed, and at 28c. per pound, l.c.l., same basis.

Lead Pigments—Producers last week moved to bring their pigment schedules into line with lower metal costs, following the October 7 ½c. drop in pig lead. Quotations on the metal, as of the close of Friday's business, were at 13¾c. per pound, New York basis, and at 13.55c., East St. Louis. Meanwhile, lead silicate was lowered another ½c. per pound, while lead sulphate received an additional ¼c. reduction. One maker announced a ¼c. decrease in dry white lead. However, since another seller had previously effected a cut of ⅜c. per pound, there was a ⅛c. spread in the going market price at week's end. One brand of basic silicate white lead was shaved ½c., narrowing the market range. Reflections of the ½c. decline in metallic lead were evident in listings for red lead, litharge and mineral orange at the close of the previous week's business, all materials sinking a similar amount at that time.

Demand for pigments continued excellent, although there was some slackening in inquiry for red lead because of the steel strike. Supplies were plentiful. However, makers were keeping a weather eye on the price situation, since they believed that further drops in the metal would inevitably lead to a curtailment of mining operations.

Following are current market quotations:—Lead sulphate, 14¾c. to 15¾c.; red lead, 95 percent, 16½c. to 17½c.; red lead, 97 percent, 16¾c. to 17¾c.; red lead, 98 percent, 17c. to 18c.; lead silicate, 15.90c. to 16.50c.; basic carbonate white lead, carload, 16⅛c. to 16¼c.; basic carbonate white lead, l.c.l., 17⅛c. to 17¼c.; basic silicate white lead, 15¼c. to 19c.; litharge, 15½c. to 16½c., and mineral orange, 19.85c. per pound.

Red, Organic Toners—Consuming interest continued brisk last week for all organic materials. Supplies were viewed as adequate, producers indicating that there was no serious situation in coaltar intermediates yet and that they did not expect any trouble for some time. Prices were steady all along the line.

Zinc Oxide—Reflecting recent pig lead declines, producers late last week announced reductions of ¼c. and ⅜c. per pound on 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades, respectively. Current quotations call for 12⅜c. to 12⅝c. on the former material and 12⅞c. to 13⅛c. per pound on the latter. Quotations on lead-free grades were left untouched.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Demand continued brisk in this section last week. Supplies were reported adequate for the time being, although phthalic anhydride, which was said to be running at less than full production, was narrowing.

Coumarone-Indene Resins—Both dark and light grades were in extremely short supply during the period. Even before the steel strike producers were operating under unofficial allocation systems. With the onset of the walkout, makers estimated that the shortage would probably

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: August

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in August, 1949, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $87,801.955. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1948 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1949—August	$87,801,955	$48,440,657	$30,822,911	$23,099,818	$7,722,993	$8,538,387
Total, 8 months	657,074,792	368,286,786	225,659,521	170,165,476	55,643,502	63,128,485
1948—August	94,355,409	51,287,208	34,706,435	26,623,314	8,083,121	8,361,766
Total, 8 months	741,166,939	465,966,764	263,324,184	201,407,844	61,939,975	73,192,026

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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continue until mid-February, at least. Demand was heavy, with the floor tile and rubber industries running neck-and-neck as the leading consumers. One company is constructing a new resin plant and expects to get into operation with this new outlet next March.

Phenolic Resins—Business remained good. Stocks were adequate, although synthetic phenol was reported to be tightening.

Styrene Resins—Material was said to be moving excellently last week, particularly into the leather industry. Manufacturers of synthetic soling were also reported to be taking large quantities. Prices were steady.

Terpene Resins—Buying activity was good, though not at peak levels. Prices were on a par with previous listings.

Natural Resins

With foreign producers apparently still working on their costs last week, prices in the New York market held firm. Dealers here expected that the devaluation would ultimately be reflected by a 15-20 percent drop in quotations from abroad. Despite the uncertainty of the price situation, business was said to be picking up gradually. Imported during the period were 517 bags of copal gum from Antwerp and Manila.

Shellac—Orange grades were down 2c. to 4c. per pound in New York last week, despite a mild strengthening in the Calcutta market. Lemon No. 1 was off 3c., while the No. 2 grade commanded 4c. per pound less. Superfine declined 2c., as did TN lac. Demand here was reported fair. Dealers indicated that they expected little of the devalued shellac to appear on the market until December 1. Meanwhile, the price of Siamese shellac was said to be coming down at the source. Siam, which has not devalued its currency, needs a big price edge to take away business from India, and the trend to lower levels was viewed as a realistic move in the right direction. Imported were 25 bags of buttonlac, 150 bags of garnetlac, 1,900 bags of seedlac and 780 bags of shellac from Calcutta. Following are orange lac quotations:—Lemon No. 1, 64c. to 65c.; lemon No. 2, 62c. to 63c.; superfine, 60c. to 61c., and TN, 58c. to 59c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Arrivals last week totaled 10,300 bags of asbestos fiber from Lourenco Marques.

Casein—The imported grade gained ½c. per pound during the week in a quiet market. Both buyers and sellers were said to be holding back because of unsettlement of the currency situation. Domestic grades were firm. Following are current quotations:—Imported, 17¾c. to 18c.; domestic, standard, 22c. to 22½c., and domestic, premium, 22½c. to 23c. per pound.

Commodity Credit Corporation for the week ended October 7 purchased 4,522,150 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 1,605,745 pounds of roller process. To date, government purchases of milk powder have aggregated 354,535,629 pounds, compared with 86,693,581 pounds for the corresponding period in 1948. Imported during the week were 10,520 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Glue—Buying interest in hide glues continued on the rise during the past week. However, there was no dearth of supplies. Demand for bone grades remained brisk, manufacturers still reporting output short of requirements. Prices of both bone and hide glues remained on a par with previous levels. Importations during the period totaled 4,634 bags of bone from Buenos Aires and Rio Grande and 76 bales of gluestock from Casablanca.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended October 8 averaged $21.79 per standard

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barrel of 435 pounds for gum purchased outright and $21.91 for gum processed for the Commodity Credit Corporation loan, according to the Department of Agriculture. The weighted average price paid for all gum was $21.80 per barrel, as compared with $22.01 for the previous week.

The 25 reporting plants received 24,668 standard barrels of commercial gum and 2,758 barrels of loan gum, a total of 27,426 barrels, or 1,097 barrels per plant, as compared with 1,265 barrels at the same plants a week ago.

The estimated turpentine contents of the gum were 11.34 gallons for loan gum, 11.21 gallons for commercial gum, or an average of 11.23 gallons. Rosin contents were 296.9 pounds for loan, 298.2 commercial, or an average of 298.1.

The gum was graded as follows:—WW, loan 53, commercial 44, average 45; WG, loan 22, commercial 42, average 22; N, loan 13, commercial 14, average 14; M. loan 5, commercial 12, average 11; K and below, loan 7, commercial 8, average 8.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended October 14 was as follows:—

Gum Kosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	l.c.l., ex
	Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$5.75	$5.75	...	$5.75	$5.75	$7.25	$8.00
D	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	7.25	8.00
E	6.36	6.36	...	6.36	6.36	7.65	8.40
F	6.42	6.42	...	6.42	6.42	7.65	8.40
G	6.61	6.58	...	6.58	6.58	7.65	8.40
H	6.61	6.58	...	6.62	6.60	7.65	8.40
I	6.61	6.58	...	6.62	6.60	7.65	8.40
K	6.61	6.58	...	6.62	6.60	7.65	8.40
M	6.61	6.58	...	6.62	6.60	7.65	8.40
N	6.61	6.58	...	6.62	6.60	7.65	8.40
WG	6.61	6.58	...	6.62	6.60	7.65	8.40
WW	6.73	6.73	...	6.73	6.73	7.80	8.55
X	6.73	6.73	...	6.73	6.73	7.80	8.55
	Drums						
Sales	300	200	...	584	400		
Receipts	258	874	...	720	632		
Shipments	100		...	149			
Stocks	31,395	32,269	...	32,840	33,472		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange—Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal.	.39	.38¾	..	.39	.39	.47½	.56
Sales, bbls.	320	320	...	160	320		
Receipts, bbls.	304	220	...	597	477		
Shipments, bbls.	148	20	...	249	151		
Stocks, bbls.	14,103	14,303	...	15,351	15,677		

* No market.

Phila. Paint Technicians Plan October 19 Meeting

The Philadelphia Paint & Varnish Production Club will meet at the Engineers Club on October 19. The featured speaker will be S. B. Stieg, assistant manager of the technical service laboratory of the Titanium Pigment Company, who will discuss flat emulsions, and will present new information on gloss emulsions, together with formulas showing the various pigment and vehicle ratios necessary.

Reynolds Film Depicts Uses For Aluminum Powder, Paste

Reynolds Metals Company has made a sound and color motion picture film entitled, "The Tale of the Powdered Pig," which describes the uses for aluminum powder and paste. It is being made available for screening before technical groups in the paint industry and educational institutions.

Callahan Leaves Barber

T. J. Callahan has resigned as manager of the naval stores and chemicals division of the W. H. Barber Company, Chicago, and has been succeeded by J. A. Curtin. Mr. Callahan will announce his future plans shortly.

Celanese Publishes Data On Tricresyl Phosphate

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has published revised specifications for its "Lindol" and "Celluflex" tricresyl phosphate products. The new data sheet also contains information concerning tricresyl phosphate toxicology and related subjects, and announces a new tricresyl phosphate base hydraulic fluid.

Tenn. Eastman Describes Plasticizers

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., has published a new catalog giving complete information on all its plasticizers. Specifications and properties of a new low color dioctyl phthalate are included, as well as two glyceryl esters and other phthalate plasticizers. Copies may be obtained from the company.

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Benzol	Lacquer Diluent	Ethyl Alcohol
Xylol	Mineral Spirits	Diacetone
Toluol	Acetone	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Hi-Flash Naphtha	Amyl Acetate	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
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New Wrinkle Completing New Dayton Vehicles Plant

New Wrinkle, Inc., Chicago, is currently completing the equipment of a new pilot plant at Dayton, Ohio, for the production of basic vehicles used in the manufacture of wrinkle finishes, and expects that construction will permit the acceptance of orders for shipment by January 1.

Three types of standard vehicles will be made. They will be "WV-101 S," based on a short oil oleo-resinous varnish; "WV-201 L," a similar vehicle with increased oil length to improve flexibility, and "Wv-201 A," an alkyd type recommended for formulations where alkyd resins are specified and where shorter baking conditions are required.

The company has published a booklet entitled "Making Money with New Wrinkles in Finishing," which tells the story of wrinkle finishes and gives details of the various type of finishes and methods of applying them. Copies may be obtained from New Wrinkle, Inc., 105 West Adams street, Chicago.

New York Paint Club Holds First Fall Meeting

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association held its first Fall dinner meeting of 1949 at the Biltmore hotel on October 13. Following the dinner, motion pictures of the association's annual June outing at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y., were shown.

At a session earlier in the day, William B. Given, jr., president of American Brake Shoe Company, spoke on the obligations of management to society and discussed sales problems. Among the guests present at the evening get-together was Joseph F. Battley, president of the national paint association. Frank P. Connolly of Valentine & Co., president of the New York organization, presided.

Paraffine Transfers Lilleston

The Paraffine Companies, San Francisco, has transferred H. J. Lilleston to its home office and has assigned him to supervise and coordinate the marketing, advertising and merchandising of all "Pabco" products sold in its domestic division. Mr. Lilleston, who is a vice-president of the company, has spent the past several years in its New York offices.

Crown Oil Offers Booklet

Crown Oil Products Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has published a new catalogue which describes all solid resins, alkyd resin solutions and oils manufactured by the company. Specifications and suggested uses are shown for each product. A copy of the brochure may be obtained from the company at 2-19 Forty-ninth avenue, Long Island City 1.

Van Hoesen Assigns Shipman

F. P. Van Hoesen Company has appointed Everett D. Shipman general manager of its Rochester, N. Y., branch, to succeed Horace W. Coles, who has been transferred to the sales division. Mr. Shipman was formerly purchasing agent and merchandiser for the stores division of the Devoe & Raynolds Company.

Bennett to Address Retailers

Wallace F. Bennett, president of Bennett's, aint manufacturer, Salt Lake City, and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, will address the annual meeting of the Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America on November 9. He will discuss "Leadership for Liberty."

Paint Federation Sets

—Continued from page 7

in an Atmospheric Exposure," by the New England club; "Pigment Volume Concentration in White House Paints in Oil Conserving and Pre-War Vehicles III," by the Montreal club. There will also be reports by the joint technical education committee and the manufacturing committee and the annual dinner of the twenty-five year club.

November 4

In the morning there will be papers on "Color Photography as a Technical Aid in the Scientific Study of Paint Products," by the Golden Gate club; "Study of Methods for Determining Abrasion Resistance of Clear Floor Coatings I," by the New York club; "Spectrophotometry of Pigments," by the Los Angeles club, and "Standardization of the Ford Viscosity Cup," by the Chicago club. There will also be reports on the federation research program, on foreign activities and on the activities of the scientific section.

In the afternoon there will be papers on "Reactivity of Some Special Oils with Basic Pigments," by the Northwestern club; "The Standardization of Methods of Measuring Viscosities of Nitrocellulose Lacquers," by the New England club, and "Tall Oil Varnishes: Exposure Results," by the Northwestern club. The Joseph J. Mattiello lecture, entitled "Physical Chemical Research in the Protective Coatings Industry," will be presented by Dr. R. H. Kienle, American Cyanamid Company. The annual business meeting will be held in the afternoon and the annual banquet in the evening.

November 5

In the morning there will be papers on "Dispersion Studies of Titanium Dioxide Pigment," by W. von Fischer, W. D. Trautman and J. Friedman, Case Institute of Technology; "Teamwork: Sales, Production and Technical," by Dr. H. H. Hopkins, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and "Industrial Fire Safety," by M. A. Gimbel, Rohm & Haas Company. In the afternon there will be a round table forum on "Constitution of an Efficient Paint Laboratory."

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in fats and oils last week was desultory and lacked sizable volume. Consumers limited operations chiefly to prompt requirements. Price declines were slight except for fatty acids. Price index declined to 112.5, against 113.1 for the week previous and 188.9 at this time last year.

Coconut oil was advanced ½ cent per pound with the increased cost of copra. Japan sought to purchase 5,000 tons of copra, which resulted in advance of $4.50 per ton for prompt shipment. Peanut oil also was stronger owing to an active demand which raised asking prices ¼ cent per pound. Cottonseed oil closed unsettled, with refiners showing little interest in replacements, but crushers were not offering freely.

Lower cost of in vegetable oils, further reduced prices of fatty acids, declines ranging from ½ to 1 cent per pound. Cottonseed, coconut, and soybean fatty acids, were cut 1 cent per pound, while tallow fatty acid and stearic acid were off ¾ cent. Linseed oil fatty acid and red oil dropped ½ cent per pound.

Linseed oil for spot delivery was lowered ½ cent, while forward positions were without change. Demand was confined to actual needs. Tung oil was easier and off 1 cent for prompt and ½ cent for forward delivery. Slackened demand and increased offers took the edge off this market, following a steady upward climb since last June.

While business in tallow and grease was limited to moderate lots for domestic delivery, the market remained firm. Export inquiry was quite active, though actual sales reported light for shipment.

Cottonseed Oil

Scattered liquidation and hedging sales against purchases of crude oil caused the market to register moderate losses last week. Trading was light and mixed and of moderate volume. Hedging pressure was not as pronounced as the week previous. Most of trading was of a professional character. Unsettled crude oil market was reflected in futures. Lard was fairly steady due to active demand from the government for shipment abroad.

Crude oil was easy and declined ¼c. Light sales took place at 10¼c. tankcar, Southeast and Valley and 10c. Texas.

Refined oil consumption totaled 330,380 barrels, in August against 286,890 barrels, July and 195,090 barrels, August, 1948. Visible oil supply was estimated at 478,500 barrels, August 31, compared with 420,900 barrels, for the same time last year.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 14 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	82	13.46	13.00	13.06@13.20
December	283	13.55	12.55	12.75@12.77
January	84	13.18	12.94	12.73@12.80
March	229	12.95	12.36	12.54@12.60
May	48	12.78	12.30	12.46@12.55
July	30	12.75	12.40	12.41@12.50
September	42	12.55	11.91	12.13S

Total sales, 798 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was 10¼c. tankcars, bid and 10½c. asked, f.o.b. Valley. Crude soybean oil 10c., tankcars, same basis. Trading slow. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $60 per ton, Memphis. Cottonseed cake, slabs $60 per ton, f.a.s. New Orleans. Hulls, $4 per ton, bulk and $10, sacked, mills. Frequent showers delayed cotton picking. Seed movement slow.

Linseed Oil

Raw linseed oil for spot delivery declined ½c. to the same level prevailing for the last half of October delivery—18.10c. per pound tankcars, Zone 3. Business was reported inactive though deliveries against current contracts were in steady request. Future requirements received little attention and firm bids for carlots it was reported could have shaded asking quotations. November-December was offered at 17.90c. per pound, tankcars and January-June, at 17.70c.

Flaxseed crop as of October 1 was forecast by the Crop Reporting Board at 41,153,000 bushels, compared with 41,569,000 bushels, September 1 and 10-year average of 30,102,000 bushels. Yield per acre was placed at 8.8 bushels, against 11.1 for 1948 and the 10-year average of 9.2 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed oil was rather quiet during the week, scattered replacement orders coming in the market but the bulk of trading was restricted to immediate delivery. Oil prices dropped to 17½c. (tanks, Zone 1) per pound for October shipment while November-December shipment held steady at

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $4.50 per ton.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
oil, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Red oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
oil, ¼c. per lb.
Stearic acid, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow fatty acid, ¾c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
112.5	113.1	123.0	188.9

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

17.3c. and January-June at 17.1c. per pound. Production levels continued high with mills operating at full capacity. Crushers have caught up somewhat with old shipping instructions but were still receiving urgent requests for oil on contracts that will not mature for another fortnight.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	8,280,000	7,560,000
Since Sept. 1	74,840,000	56,180,000

Flaxseed—Trading was limited to prompt delivery last week. Seed receipts were light, and farmers were not pressing sales.

Minneapolis.—Receipts of flaxseed in the Minneapolis and Duluth markets tapered off during the week. Demand was only fair but more crushers seemed to be interested in spot supplies and market analysts said that if there was any increase in the demand the price basis could readily advance. Cash flax prices ranged from $3.65 per bushel on poorer qualities of early seed to as high as $3.85 on the intermediate and better qualities of northern seed. Farmers are not anxious sellers at the moment, faced with corn harvesting and other fall chores as well as with income tax problems which come to the fore at this season of the year. There are heavy supplies of flax held in storage at Minneapolis, both in private and public houses. Much of this seed belongs to the CCC and public storage holds nearly 11,000,000 bushels of seed that is earmarked for the government.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	408,000	2,055,000	34,000	650,800
Since Sept. 1	10,033,300	23,148,000	707,100	3,983,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Market was quiet but steady. Demand was confined to prompt needs.

Coconut—Higher market for copra resulted in price boosts of ½c. per pound. Crude oil was advanced to 13½c. per pound, tankcars, October shipment; 13c., November, and 12¾c. December forward. Sales early in the week were made at ½c. less for October through December.

Copra—Offers for shipment were lifted to $167 per short ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast, an advance of $4.50 per ton. Trading was spotty. Japan was in the market for 5,000 tons, causing the market to stiffen.

Corn—Trading was reported restricted to occasional carlot. Crude oil was sold at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was unchanged at 15c. per pound, same basis.

Oiticica—Market was inactive. Liquid was unchanged at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, drums, New York delivery, depending upon quantity. Solid was 1c. less.

Olive—Lower import duty on edible olive oil will become provisionally effective January 1, it was announced by the state department. New rates for quantity over 40 pounds, 3¼c. per pound, and less than 40 pounds, 4¾c. per pound. Old rates are 6½c. and 8c. per pound, respectively. Demand continued slow, and liberal offer for shipments continued to unsettle the market. Quotations were unchanged and nominal.

Peanut—This market was firmer and up ¼c. per pound. Crude oil sales took place at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Southeast. The government issued additional peanuts last week for 200 tankcars of oil. Refined oil was quoted at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Peanut crop was forecast at 1,804,454,000 pounds as of October 1, against 1,792,100,000 pounds, September 1.

Soybean—Crude oil was easier and off ¼c. per pound. Nearby oil was sold at 10⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and November at 9¾c. December was held at the same figure. Refined oil was quoted at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Soybean crop was forecast at

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

RED OIL STEARIC ACID
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211,198,000 bushels as of October 1, compared with 204,207,000 bushels for September 1.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended October 14, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
November	1	10.10	10.10	9.35@10.00
December	1	10.00	10.00	9.45@ 9.75
January	..	....	....	9.25@ 9.50
February	1	9.60	9.60	9.40N
March	..	....	....	9.25@ 9.50
April	..	....	....	9.40N
May	..	....	....	9.25@ 9.50
June	..	....	....	9.35N
July	..	....	....	9.10@ 9.40
August	..	....	....	9.25N
September	..	....	....	9.05@ 9.33
October	..	....	....	9.25N

Total sales, 3 tankcars.

Tung—Lack of demand and some selling pressure took the edge off the market, and prices declined ¼c. for nearby and ½c. for futures. Trading was light at 25¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery and at 25c. for December. Requests for bids received little attention. Domestic oil was quoted nominally 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills, November-December shipment. The 1949 harvest of Argentine tung nuts is expected to be between 55,000 and 60,000 metric tons, compared with 40,000 to 45,000 tons last year. This year's crop is expected to yield 8,400 tons of oil compared with 6,000 tons last year.

Los Angeles.—The vegetable oil market has been strong and firm the past week with trading fairly active. Coconut oil has been available for prompt delivery. Peanut oil continued to fluctuate from day to day. Tung oil was easier. Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles were quoted as follows:—Castor, No. 1, 18.75c. per pound; No. 3, 17.5c. per pound; No. 1, dms., l.c.l., 20.25c per pound; No. 3, dms., l.c.l., 19c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms., l.c.l., 24c. per pound; dehydrated, unbodied, dms., l.c.l., 23c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 13½c. per pound. Corn, crude, 12c. per pound; refined, 15.25c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 10¼c. per pound Texas and 10½c. per pound Valley; refined, 14.75c. per pound. Peanut, crude, f.o.b. mill, 12c. to 12½c per pound; refined, 16c. per pound. Soyabean, crude, 10¼c. per pound; refined, 13.75c. per pound. Tung, 25¾c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—While business was reported light, the market remained steady at former quotations. Export inquiry improved, but business was still limited.

Lard—Active demand for refined lard for government account for export served to bolster this market for prompt delivery. Sizable quantities were reported taken for shipment at 14.15c. to 15.20c. per pound, drums, f.a.s., with requests for bids for an additional 5,000,000 pounds to be opened October 17. Cash lard was higher, and nominal at 12c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Fish Oils

Cod—Tanked Newfoundland oil was unchanged at 9½c. per pound, drums, New York prompt delivery for large quantities and small lots were quoted up to 10½c., on the spot, as to quantity.

Fish Oils—Buying interest in crude oil was slow. Menhaden was quoted nominally at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, works, Atlantic coast. Sardine oil was sold at 6c. tankcars. Pacific coast. Inquiry for refined grades was limited with reports of price shading for sizable quantities. Quotations were unchanged.

Los Angeles.—The past week has witnessed little movement in sardine oil. A nominal price of 6.5c. per pound was quoted for the Monterey Bay Area and 7c. in Los Angeles. As yet no large quantities of oil are available from San Pedro processors. Fishing is at a standstill at Monterey, with only one cannery accepting fish by the end of last week. Negotiations are underway for a new price—expected to be $32.50 to conform with the Southern California price. Boats went out October 9 from San Pedro to start fishing in that area. First catch was reported very small. Total landings for San Francisco and Monterey through October 6 were 70,686 tons compared to 25,872 for the same period last year. In the San Pedro area miscellaneous landings by small boats through October 6 totalled 1,061 tons as compared to 26,321 tons for the same period last season. Tuna oil was inactive and quoted at 4.75c. per pound.

Fatty Acids

Vegetable oil fatty acids were reduced 1c. per pound, and tallow fatty acid, ¾c. per pound. Cottonseed fatty acid was quoted at 9½c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to seller; coconut, 23¼c. to 24¼c., drums as to quantity and double distilled, 25¼c. to 26¼c.; soybean, 11¾c. to 12¾c., and tallow, 9½c. to 10½c., same basis. Linseed fatty acid was off ½c., distilled ranged from 22.10c. to 23.10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity, and double was 3c. per pound higher.

Red Oil—Prices were lowered ½c. per pound. Trading was reported spotty for domestic needs and export. Single distilled was quoted at 12¼c. to 13¼c. per pound, according to quantity; double, 14¾c. to 15¾c. and saponified, 11½c. to 12½c., same basis.

Stearic Acid—Quotations were dropped ¾c. for all grades. Single pressed was cut to 13¼c. to 14¼c. per pound, bags, as to quantity; double, 13¾c. to 14¾c., and triple, 16c. to 16½c., same basis. Trading was of a hand to mouth nature.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Buying interest during the past week has been fairly light, on the other hand, the market has been holding firm to slightly higher. Limited trading on loose slab cake in the Valley was reported at $53 per ton, October shipment, with November-December held at $1 premium. Cottonseed meal 41 percent sacked in Valley points figures approximately $5 per ton higher. In the Southeast 41 percent meal was quoted $59 to $60 Georgia and $60 to $61 October-December shipment South Carolina, with 36 percent $5 per ton less.

Linseed Meal—Market was firmer under increased demand for prompt shipment. Stocks were light, and price advanced $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal was fairly active and prices advanced to $62 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis for 34 percent extraction and $61 per ton for 36 percent new process meal. Supplies for immediate shipment were light and crushers had only limited amounts for sale in November-December. Buyers were quite anxious to obtain a steady flow of meal to processing plants and to farms and the net result was that price was not too much of a factor in the volume of sales.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	14,160,000	12,420,000
Since Sept. 1	123,830,000	114,280,000

Peanut Meal—Last week's release of peanuts by the government was approximately the same as the previous week and will produce between 8,000 and 9,000 tons of peanut meal scattered throughout the Southeast. Prices remain about steady at $59 to $60 per ton for 45 percent old process, basis mill points. New process 45 percent was quoted $1 per ton less. Demand continues good with an ample supply for nearby shipments.

Soybean Meal—The general soybean meal market is slightly weaker, with only fair demand. Soybean meal 41 percent or 44 percent was quoted at $67 bulk, Decatur, spot shipment. Most producers indicate western production fairly well sold up through October. Meal 44 percent held at $68 sacked basis, West Tennessee, October-November shipment. Future bookings on meal continue very light, with prices about unchanged.

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Trask Company Observes Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

The Arthur C. Trask Company, producer of processed and sulphonated oils, tall oil esters and tanning materials, Chicago, this year is observing its twenty-fifth anniversary. Organized in 1924 by Mr. Trask, the company at present operates two plants in Chicago, both of which are equipped to handle the polymerization, esterification and oxidation type processes. Sulphonation and sulphurization are done in another unit.

Since 1929 the company's headquarters and main plant have been at 4103 South LaSalle street. In 1943 the firm purchased property at 3959 Wentworth avenue, converting this plant into a modern vegetable and marine oil storage warehouse. Because of the current volume of business the firm is understood to be planning further additions to this new plant.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 33*

Yellow, iron oxide, French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185-	.0210
synth., bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.09¼-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.23½-	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.16 -	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.28 -	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26¼-	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.38 -	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E.	lb.	.12 -	.15½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.15 -	.17½
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12½-	.16
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bgs., works	lb.	.10¾-	.11½
precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.36 -	—
Purified precip., dms.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.38 -	.41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1225-	—
dlvd.	lb.	.1250-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1260-	.1325
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	.18
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85 -	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45 -	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.42½-	—
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.09¼-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾-	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25½-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36 -	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12⅝-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12⅞-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13⅛-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher than bgs.		higher; bbl	
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	.32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.34 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.35 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95 -	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70 -	—
powd., 36% zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	7.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.22 -	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., bags, works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½-	—
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43 -	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.38½	.39

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6—Cast Iron 36" Plate & Frame Filter Presses; 45 chambers
7—Devine and Stokes Vacuum Chamber Dryers from Lab. size to Double Door Model No. 23, some with auxiliaries
Jacketed Double Ribbon Crystallizer; 28"x42"x16'
Readco Jacketed Very Heavy Duty Double Ribbon Mixer; 30"x33"x68"
Wolfe 5,000 lb. Double Ribbon Mixer; 50"x54"x114" long
3—Porter 370 cu. ft. Double Ribbon Mixers; 5½'x5'x16' motorized
J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters; 2 or 3 separations; 40"x120"
8—Copper and Steel Evaporators with copper tubes; Diameters from 5½' to 10'8" and overall height from 12' to 21'
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2—Patterson Chrome Manganese Lined Ball Mills; both Jacketed sizes, 5'x6' and 5'x16'
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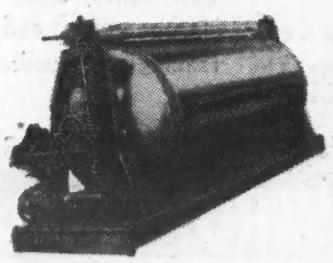

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1—Tolhurst 40" center slung, stainless steel perforated m.d. Centrifugal.
2—A.T.&M. 30" Suspended Steel Perforated Basket Centrifugals, m.d.
1—Bird 18" x 28" Centrifugal Filter, monel.
1—Sharples No. 16V, S.S. Centrifuge.
5—Sweetland Filters Nos. 12, 10, 2.
3—Sweetland Filters Nos. 5, 2; stainless steel bodies and leaves.
1—Elmco S.S. 4' x 6' Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Elmco 1½' x 1' stainless steel Lab. Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—1,000, 500 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reaction Kettles.
3—Pfaudler 200-gal. glass-lined Tanks.
25—S.S. Kettles, Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
4—Dopp 250, 150 gal. Jacketed Kettles.
5—Abbe 6' x 8', 5' x 6', 4' x 5', 3' x 4' motor driven porcelain lined Pebble Mills.
1—Patterson 3' x 4' steel Ball Mill.
3—18H, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers.
1—Jeffrey 30" x 24" Type A Hammer Mill.
1—Jay Bee 2UX Hammer Mill, 30 HP.
10—Rotex, Ro-Ball Screeners, 20" x 48", 40" x 56", 20" x 81", 40" x 120", single and multiple deck.
1—Devine No. 23 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13—59" x 78" shelves.
2—Baker-Perkins 100 gal. Jacketed Mixers, vacuum, atmos., sigma blades.
1—Baker-Perkins 4½ gal. Vacuum Mixer.
3—Baker-Perkins Lab. 1 and 2 gal. S.S. Double Arm Jacketed Mixers.
5—Shriver, Sperry 36", 32", 24", 12" cast iron plate and frame Filter Presses.
3—Knapp Can Labelers to gal.

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Triangle SHA Auto. Net Weigher and Carton Sealer.
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2—900 gal. closed, jack., agit. STEEL KETTLES, 10 H.P. motors & drives.
1—2,000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
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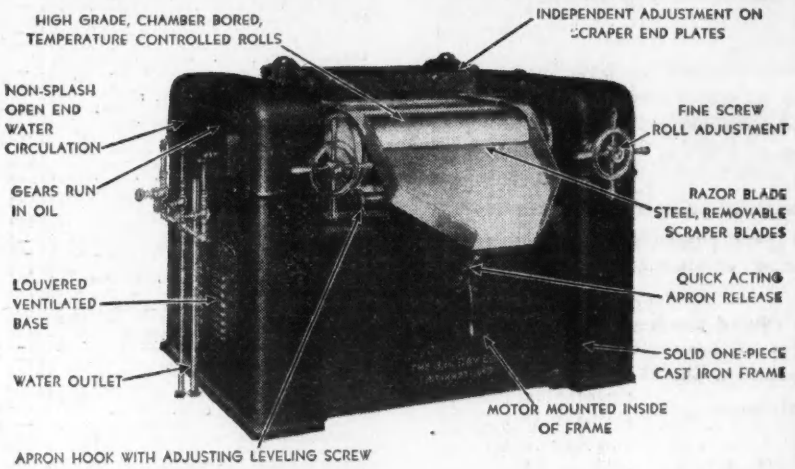
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Corn Products Appoints Keim to Technical Post

Carroll R. Keim, who has represented the chemical division of the Corn Products Sales Company in the Chicago area for the past two years, will shortly assume new duties as technical representative for the foreign department of the Corn Products Refining Company. Mr. Keim's headquarters will be in Europe.

John W. Davey, who represented the chemical division in the Pittsburgh area, will move to Chicago on November 1 to replace Mr. Keim. David L. Richardson, jr., formerly of Mellon Institute, will join the chemical division of Corn Products Sales Company and will represent it in the Pittsburgh area starting November 1.

Snell Issues New Booklet

Foster D. Snell, Inc., consulting chemist and engineer, New York, has issued a new bulletin entitled "Testing of Furniture Finishes." The booklet describes the services offered by the company and illustrates with examples the success it has achieved in solving furniture finish problems.

Detrex Advances Two

The Detrex Corporation, Detroit, has appointed E. H. Ehlert regional manager of industrial cleaning equipment and chemical sales for midwestern states. W. J. Miller has been placed in charge of the field application of the company's alkali and emulsion cleaning compounds and coating materials in the midwestern states. Both men joined the company in 1943, and Mr. Ehlert was formerly manager of its Detroit industrial sales office.

Trade Briefs

J. F. Kurfees, sr., founder and chairman of the board of the J. F. Kurfees Paint Company, Louisville, Ky., was recently honored at a dinner given by employees and associates of the firm.

F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, has redesigned its No. 1-C multipurpose stand for mounting of coating and polishing pans. The new stand carries pans up to forty-two inches in diameter, either steam-heated or standard.

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1—Devine 4 shelf vacuum dryer—electrically heated.
4—Mikro pulverizers—Lab, #1, #2, & #4.
1—Patterson Kelly 250 gal. NEW copper vacuum still jacketed and agitated.
1—W&P 50 gallon 88 lined—jacketed double sigma mixer with vac cover—MD.
1—Stainless Filler Machine Co. 4 piston filler—2 oz. to 1 gallon size.
8—Rotex & Abbe sifters—1 to 6 separations.
3—Gemco 220 gal. conical blenders.
3—Shriver 30" iron 35 chamber recessed—open del—ratchet closing presses.
1—Tolhurst 30" suspended centrifuges—steel basket—MD.

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1—Code Welded Type 316 Stainless Steel Jack. Reactor, 1,000 gals. with Agitator and Exp. Pf. Motor.
1—Stainless Steel 2,500 gal. Vertical Tank with Agitator.
4—Vert. 8,000 gal. Stainless Steel Storage Tanks.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
10—Horiz. Dry Powder Mixers, 15 pounds to 2,500 pounds.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, Model 2TH—10 & 15 H.P.
1—Fowler Stainless Steel Vac. Gravity 9 Stem Rotary Gallon Filler.
2—Colton No. 17 & No. 30 Automatic Tube Fillers, Closers and Crimpers.
1—Sperry 42" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press, Hyd. Closure 57 ch., 1¾" cake.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
12—New 100 gallon Stainless Steel Clad Jack. Kettles.

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2—Alloy Fabricators Stainless Steel jacketed reaction kettles, 170 gallons with agitator and motor.
2—Pfaudler 50 gallon glass lined jacketed stills, complete.
1—Pfaudler 5 gallon glass lined jacketed still, complete.
1—Sperry 24" stainless steel Filter Press, 12 chambers, hydraulic closing device.
1—Shriver 42" x 42" Filter Press, 46 chambers, hydraulic closing device.
1—Sperry 18" Aluminum Filter Press, 9 chambers, closed delivery.
1—American Tool & Machine Works 18-8 chrome nickel suspended type centrifuge, 30" basket.
1—Bird Stainless Steel, Suspended Centrifuge, 40" basket.

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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
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3—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal sizes.
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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
6—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
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1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
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1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
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6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
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8—Hammer Mills, 2 to 50 HP.
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3—Vacuum Drum Dryers; 24" x 20", 30" x 36".
1—Atm. Drum Dryer, 60" x 48", stainless.
2—Steam Jacketed Rotary Dryers, 4 sect. 6" x 10'.
1—Steam Jacketed Rotary Dryer, stainless steel, 4 sect. 6" x 10'.
1—Steam Jacketed Rotary Dryer; 2 sect. 10" x 10'.
11—Rotary Hot Air Dryers or Kilns; 1' x 15', 3' x 12', 3' x 20', 4' x 20', 4'-6" x 12', 5' x 40', 5' x 50', 5'-6" x 10', 6' x 50', 7' x 20', 9' x 80'.
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1—Davenport Rot. Graine Press 3A.
1—Screw Extractor Press, 1" x 5'.

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1—Single Effect, steel, 33 sq. ft. coil.
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2—DeLaval No. 600 Separators.
1—DeLaval Model AC-VO.

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Pituitary glands, whole, dehydrated and defatted, for manufacture of ACTH, gonadotropic, and other pituitary hormones. Unifa, Inc., 512 West 112th street, New York City. MOnument 2-3888.

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Filter Presses: 7", 12", 24" cast iron.
Mixers: Lead and Color, O. & T. 100 gal.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: Day 100, 200, 1,000 lbs.
20-20 Burton, Broughton 5 hp.
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Mixers: Pony type: 8, 75, 40 gal.
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Monsanto Shifts Hochwalt To St. Louis Headquarters

Dr. Carroll A. Hochwalt of Dayton, O., a Monsanto Chemical Company vice-president and director, has moved to St. Louis to assume his increased responsibilities in connection with the company's research, development and patent activities, which are under his direction.

Dr. Hochwalt also is president of the Chemstrand Corporation, a newly formed organization jointly owned by Monsanto and the American Viscose Corporation. The Chemstrand Corporation, formed in May, 1949, is engaged in research and development work in the field of synthetic fibers.

Until a year ago Dr. Hochwalt was director of the company's central research department at Dayton. At that time he was assigned the duty of coordinating all of the research and development activities of the company, which included not only the central research department, but the general development and patent departments as well.

Contact Committee

—Continued from page 4

tional Formulary. It also represents the manufacturing division of the drug industry in the consideration of proposals and problems in connection with the functioning of the Food and Drug Administration under the drug sections of the food, drug, and cosmetic act. Its meetings are attended by representatives of the official compendiums and the administrative agency. The recent meeting was largely concerned with the forthcoming revised compendiums, U.S.P. XIV and N.F. IX. It also gave attention to the moot questions focusing on the clarity of parenteral solutions.

Among the standards and tests discussed were those for distilled water for ampuls, estrogens, deionized water, rutin, tablet disintegration, folic acid, tyrothricin, bulkiness of chemicals, vitamin spectrography. Amber glass and multiple-dose containers, chemical reagents, and uniform sampling methods also were discussed.

During the afternoon and evening of October 7, the contact committee celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Frank O. Taylor, of Parke, Davis & Co., the chairman of the committee, was master of ceremonies. His reminiscing was supplemented by reviews of the past by other "charter" members—Frank B. Fisk, of the Pitman-Moore Company; John Paul Snyder, now an industrial consultant; Charles E. Vanderkleed, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., and Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association. Several members of the FDA organization also contributed recollections as did some representatives of the drug industry at large. Justin L. Powers, chairman of the N.F. revision committee, spoke on its cooperative relations with the contact committee. A similar contribution from a middle-ground position was made by Lloyd C. Miller, the incoming director of the U.S.P. revision committee, who has been active on both sides.

An informative and appreciative review of the cooperative development of scientific standards was given by George D. Beal, first vice-chairman of the U.S.P. revision committee and assistant director of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research. His presentation of the factors which have made drug standardization what it is in this country today was keenly analytical and kindly appreciative. He stressed the point that the development of commodity standards should not be approached as a competition, should not be set so unnecessarily high that compliance with them in practice is difficult. Particular emphasis was laid on the value of standardized test methods and careful procedural regard therefor.

At the banquet session in the evening, Theodore G. Klumpp, president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, spoke on the three-sided relations of the contact committee and of his experience and lauded its "unique and remarkable" position in the area of the relations of business and government. Lincoln McNeil, president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, gave a concise history of the development of the cooperation represented in the contact committee, which contributed to the desirable condition that when government and industry were similarly and adequately familiarized with the same facts they reached the same practical conclusions and achieved mutual confidence.

Paul B. Dunbar, head of the Food and Drug Administration, reviewed his forty-two years' experience in cooperation with the drug industry and declared that he was not mad at anybody. He praised the contact committee for its development of recognition by the industry that consumer interests are fundamentally identical with its own. He expressed his appreciation of the cooperation which had given this country most accurately compounded drugs and had helped FDA whose judgment, he said, was not infallible.

In "love, esteem, and affection," Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, presented to Chairman John Paul Snyder, Secretary Frank B. Fisk, and former Secretary Charles E. Vanderkleed sterling silver cases inscribed on the inside of the lid:—"In appreciation of long and faithful service to the combined contact committee, American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association."

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BONE MEAL—2,319 bgs, H C Sett Co, Flying Arrow, Alexandria
MANGANESE ORE—1,000 tons, Phillip Bros, Inc, Exemplar, Bombay
MICA—7 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Brooklyn, Calcutta

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350 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Wells City, Avonmouth
680 tons, J W Hampton Jr & Co, Wells City, Avonmouth
CANARYSEED—1,136 bgs, Grigorious "C," Rodosto
1,591 bgs, R T French & Co, Grigorios "C," Istanbul
1,000 bgs, R T French Co, Khedive Ismail, Istanbul
227 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Khedive Ismail, Istanbul
KYANITE—10 tons, Robin Goodfellow, Mombasa
MANGANESE ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Grove, Takoradi
1,047 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Goodfellow, Durban
OLIVE OIL—130 cs, G Sabelli Co, Khedive Ismail, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,301 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Lone Jack, Pamatacual
127,189 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, J W Van Dyke, Mena Al Ahmadi
112,247 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Borgestad, Mena Al Ahmadi
112,247 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Borgestad, Mena Al Ahmadi
136,183 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, E S Henry, Puerto La Cruz
122,778 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, F D Prior, Puerto La Cruz
194,215 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Ulysses, Mena Al Ahmadi
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Trade Briefs

American Petroleum Institute has published a new edition of section I of its "Manual on Disposal of Refinery Wastes."

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, is constructing a new plant in Burlington, Vt., for handling and filling cylinders of bottled gas. It will be completed within a few months.

General Electric Company has been commissioned to supply electrical equipment for a new gasoline plant being constructed by the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company and other companies near Odessa, Tex.

Precision Scientific Company, in cooperation with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, has developed an improved apparatus for studying the corrosion characteristics, oxidation stability, and the varnish and sludge formation tendencies of lubricating oils.

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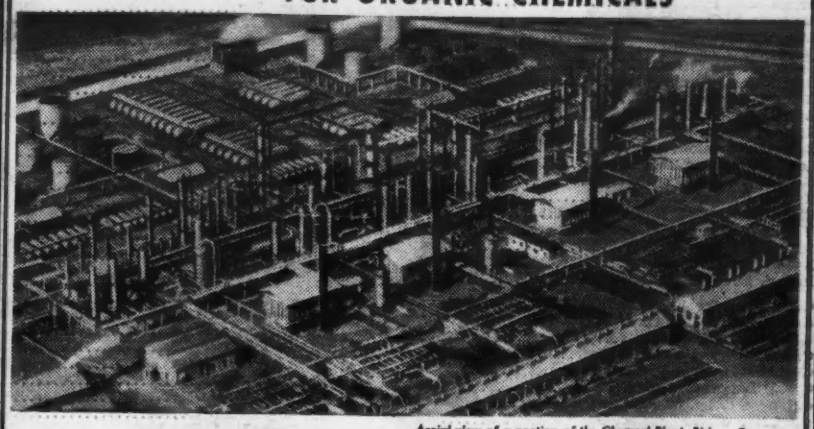

Aerial view of a portion of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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